

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Edited by ALBERT SHAW.

: May, 1895 :

Monthly

Illustrated



Regular Departments:

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD
(The Editor's comments upon the Month's occurrences), with portraits and illustrations.

DETAILED RECORD OF RECENT EVENTS (illustrated).

INTERNATIONAL CARTOONS ILLUSTRATING RECENT HISTORY.

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(Condensed from principal American magazines for MAY, and from foreign and other reviews for April).

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THE RT.-HON. HERBERT HENRY ASQUITH.—the romantic marriage and political career of England's Home Secretary, by W. T. Stead. With portraits.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York.

Vol. XI. No. 64.

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A MERCHANT.

22 William St., New York, December 28, 1893.—I take pleasure in certifying to the curative powers of the Electropoise, in which I was a disbeliever, and very reluctantly consented to make a test of it. It cured me of insomnia of many years' standing, on account of which I was also suffering from nervous prostration and enfeebled digestion. Yours truly,
P. A. LEMAN, (of Henry Hentz & Co).

A GOVERNOR.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, Feb. 8, 1892.—In reply to yours of the 5th inst., I have to say that I have used your Electropoise occasionally for rheumatism and have always found relief from its use. I have not had an opportunity to use it as I would like to have done, as I am so situated that I can only use it occasionally. At those times, however, I have always had good results. Very truly yours,
THOMAS M. HOLT, Governor.

A BANKER.

ENFIELD, ILL., May 14, 1894.—I am glad of an opportunity to speak a word for the Electropoise. My daughter was suffering from a second nervous break down, for which she had been under treatment for about eighteen months. When we began to use the Electropoise she was in a very distressed condition of mind and suffered much from insomnia. After a few days' treatment she brightened up and natural sleep returned. She is now doing light housework, reading, playing the piano, and goes about the place with her old-time vigor and cheerfulness. We feared that she might never fully recover, but now are confident that she will. Yours truly,
J. E. WILLIS (of Willis Bros., Bankers)).

COLLEGE PROFESSOR.

Professor Totten of Yale College, on page 228, volume 7, of his work entitled "Our Race," writes as follows: "But thanks be to God, there is a remedy for such as be sick—one single, simple remedy—an instrument called the Electropoise. We do not per-

sonally know the parties who control this instrument, but we do know of its value. We are neither agents nor are in any way financially interested in the matter."

A MINISTER.

150 5th Ave., New York, April 5, 1895.—My estimate of the value of the Electropoise, as expressed in my testimonial bearing date Dec. 20th, 1893, has not only not diminished, but on the contrary has greatly increased; and my confidence in the merits of this method of cure—simple, convenient, economical and effective as it is—has constantly grown with my increasing observation and experience. REV. W. H. DEPUY.

A JUDGE.

STAFFORD, VA., Sept. 1, 1894.—GENTLEMEN: We have followed carefully the directions for the use of the Electropoise and the treatment has been attended with the best results. We have good hopes that in time Mrs. Bryan will be fully restored to health. It will be a wonderful triumph for your instrument and a great mercy to her. Very truly,
WM. SHEPARD BRYAN,
(Judge of Maryland Court of Appeals).

A PHYSICIAN.

YORKSHIRE, N. Y., May 17, 1894.—I greatly prefer the Electropoise to any and all agencies for the cure of the sick of which I have any knowledge. A great blessing to the world it would be if it could be used professionally by the medical fraternity in all civilized lands; but if this cannot be realized, then the people themselves may most advantageously apply the instrument for their own benefit and welfare; by this, the havoc wrought by disease would be greatly checked and immensely curtailed. CLINTON COLEGROVE, M.D.

A JOURNALIST.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 1, 1891.—Nearly three years' experience with the Electropoise only confirms the truth of your claims. I say to my friends that this instrument is a most wonderful invention, and I would not part with mine if I could not get another. Yours truly,
A. P. CONNOLLY, *The Inter-Ocean*.

A book of complete information by mail to any address.

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1122 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
346 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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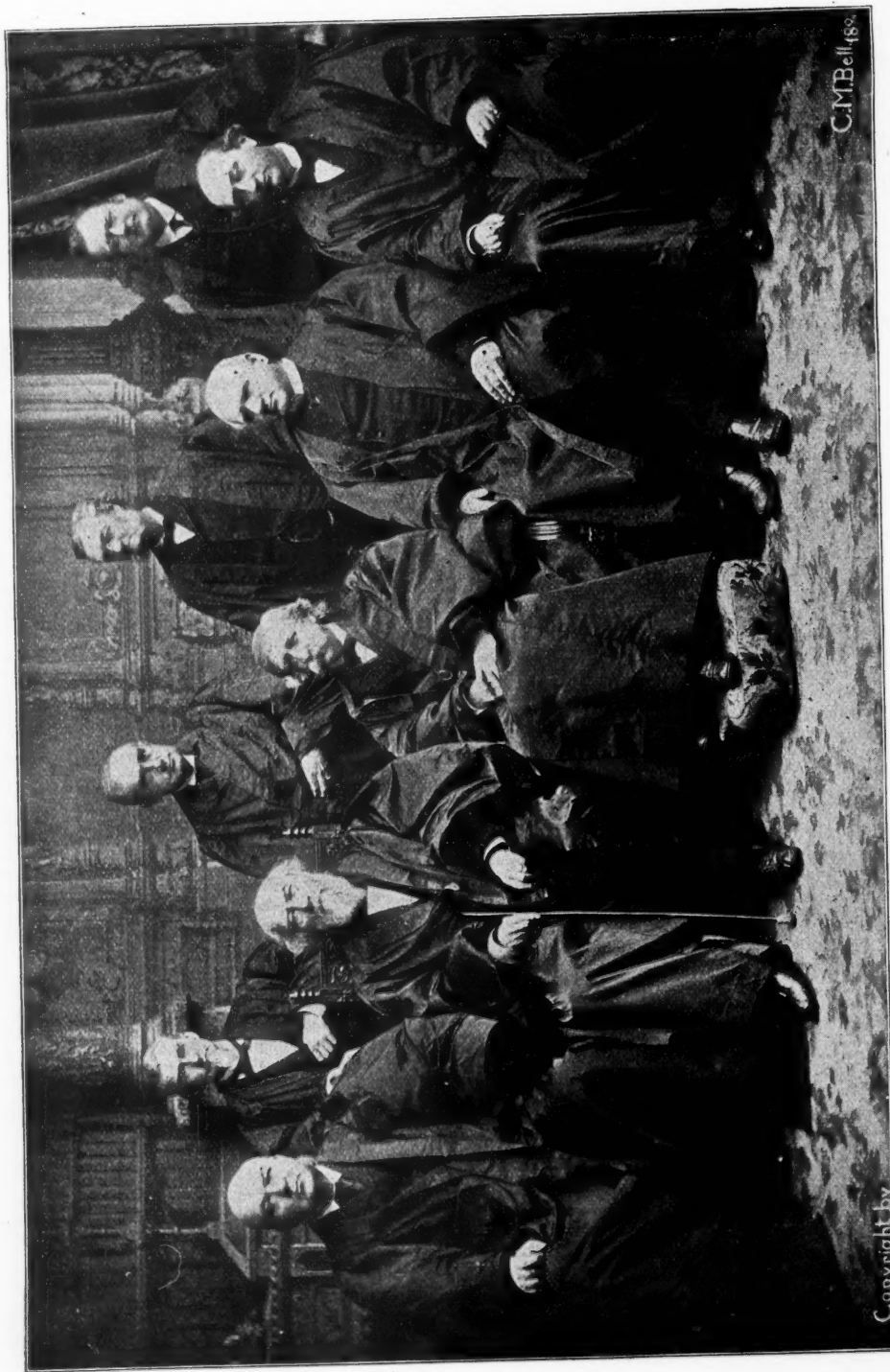
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From a copyrighted photograph by C. M. Bell, Washington.

Justice Gray.

Justice Jackson.

Justice Field.

Justice Brown.

Chief Justice Fuller.

Justice Shiras.

Justice Harlan.

Justice Brewer.

Justice White.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XI.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1895.

NO. 5

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Income Tax Decision.

The United States Supreme Court rendered its decision in the Income Tax case on April 8. The outcome can scarcely be deemed a conclusive one. Unfortunately, Justice Jackson's illness prevented his participation in the hearing of this case; and inasmuch as the sitting members developed views that were almost diametrically-opposed, on certain points, a full bench was to have been very greatly desired. Several of the judges held that the federal government has no authority whatever to impose a tax upon the income of individuals and corporations. Several others held that the federal government has full and unlimited power to tax all incomes, except such as are derived from state, county and municipal bonds. As to these latter the judges are all agreed that the tax is unconstitutional. The result, as declared by the Chief Justice, is that everything depends upon the sources from which one derives his income. Chief Justice Fuller rules that incomes derived from rents or profits upon real estate must not be taxed by Congress. In so far, he agrees with the group of associate justices who consider the whole law as unconstitutional. But as regards incomes derived from the profits of business, or from salaries, from professional earnings, or from investments of kinds not specified above, the Chief Justice agrees with those of his fellow-justices who consider that Congress has an unrestricted right to levy a tax upon incomes.

The Practical Consequences.

It is not worth while for a layman to attempt any legal or constitutional criticisms upon the decision of the Supreme Court. The law, for the present and for practical purposes, is nothing more nor less than this august tribunal finds it to be. In law it may be needful to discriminate between the different sources of incomes; but in the practical business of raising public revenue—which is a matter of statesmanship rather than one of metaphysics—any such invidious distinction between different sources of income would be as impossible as it is palpably absurd. Our American and commercial business life does not in fact admit of any such distinctions as Chief Justice Fuller has persuaded himself that the law requires. The ordinary mind is able to understand the reasoning of those judges who find the income tax unconstitutional *in toto* on the ground of its being a direct tax. The intelligent lay

mind can also follow the reasoning of Justice White, who adheres to the view that Congress has complete power to tax incomes at its own discretion. But we cannot encourage the non-legal inquirer in any hope of being able to follow, with convinced comprehension, the decision as it stands. One thing is certain. The law as passed by Congress last year is fatally crippled. As it now stands, it is repugnant to justice and common sense. The next Congress will have to deal with it somehow, and the simplest solution will be to repeal it altogether. In the meanwhile, the situation is a confusing one for the treasury officials and for the tax payers. Such a demoralizing state of things ought not to continue any longer than is absolutely necessary.



MAYOR SWIFT, OF CHICAGO.

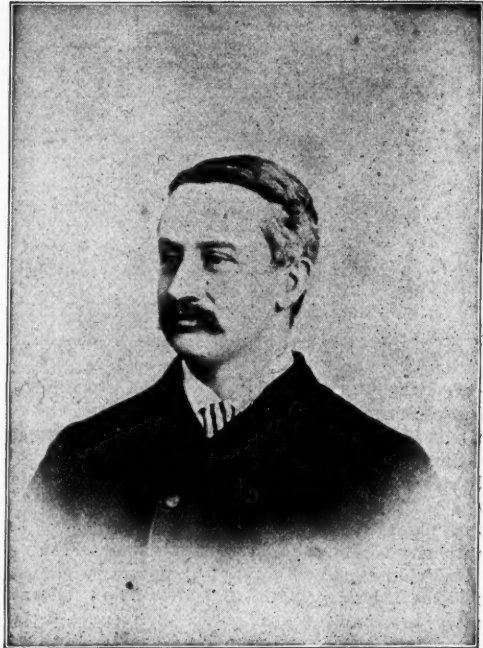
The Chicago Election.

The election of Mayor Swift in Chicago last month by an immense majority, while not unexpected, stands in marked contrast to political developments in certain other parts of the country. Mr. Swift's majority, though greater than that of Mayor Strong in New York last fall, was even exceeded by the majority of votes cast at the same election for the new civil service law submitted by the Illinois legislature to the people of the city for approval. Under such circumstances, even the choice of a pronounced partisan such as Mr. Swift is known

to be, may lead to the extension of the non-partisan principle as applied in municipal affairs. The conditions of local administration in Chicago, as shown by the revelations of the Civic Federation, were such that the citizens might well have been content to secure honest partisanship in their city government, if not permitted to indulge the hope of an absolutely non-partisan administration. The application of the new law, however, if fearlessly enforced, as now seems probable, will do much to bring about in the civic affairs of Chicago such a cleansing of the cess-pools as the Civic Federation has for many months been laboring to achieve. This is the first instance of the adoption of a civil service law by direct vote of the people, and advocates of the referendum as a political principle will doubtless point to the result as a refutation of the objection frequently made that the people would not take an interest in indorsing good laws even if they had the opportunity. There seems to have been a zeal for good government exhibited in Chicago before the late election which speaks well for the civic integrity of our city populations.

*General
Politics.*

Other elections in April were comparatively unimportant. In Rhode Island the Republican candidate for governor, Mr. Charles Warren Lippitt, was elected by a majority of nine thousand, which in that state may fairly be regarded as "triumphant." Municipal elections in the middle West were generally favorable to Republicans. The greatest surprise, at least to outsiders, was the municipal overturn in St. Louis, which resulted in the complete success of the Republican candidates, notwithstanding the reaction in Missouri against Republican control in state affairs. The failure of the Republican legislature to enact promised reforms caused the governor to call a special session after adjournment. It is charged that the influence of the lobby (in checking rather than in furthering legislation) in Missouri, Nebraska, and other states has been more powerfully felt during the past winter than for many years past. However this may be, it is an undoubted fact that in nearly every state where majorities were reversed in the elections of 1894 there has been great disappointment to both parties in the results as embodied in the work of the legislatures. In several instances the majorities have been so large as to be practically unmanageable, and the time of the session has been frittered away to little purpose. Several times during the month of April prospects seemed fair for the breaking of the Delaware senatorial deadlock, but the Addicks contingent always reformed its lines and continued to present a solid front. The death of Governor Marvil caused a loss to the Republicans of the fruits of last fall's election so far as appointments are concerned; the Speaker of the Senate, a Democrat, will control the state patronage. A constitutional convention is to be held in Delaware this year, but the senatorial fight has largely monopolized the attention of state politicians to the exclusion of important state interests. The first decisive action of the Utah constitutional convention was on



GOVERNOR-ELECT LIPPITT, OF RHODE ISLAND.

the suffrage question. By an overwhelming vote of the delegates woman suffrage was incorporated in the organic law of the forty-fifth state.

*Cuba
in
Revolt.*

The revolt in Cuba bids fair to prove more stubborn and formidable than there was reason at first to suppose. Spain has evidently become thoroughly alarmed. Many thousands of the best Spanish troops have been sent to reinforce the considerable army that is always kept in Cuba, and General Martinez Campos, who is the strongest man in the Spanish army, has been ordered to Havana with unlimited authority to reduce the island to a state of submission. He is now in personal command on the island. The centres of rebellion are in the eastern part of the island, and Havana has not yet been involved in the outbreak. The Spanish authorities have been doing everything in their power to suppress the news and make the rebellion seem of small account; while, on the other hand, the revolutionists and their agents have naturally magnified every trifling skirmish into a glorious victory over the regiments of the Spanish oppressor. They are doing everything in their power to obtain recruits and munitions of war from Mexican and South American ports, and also from the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of the United States. General Campos will undoubtedly enforce a far more rigid blockade than has hitherto been maintained. Nevertheless, so long as the revolutionists have money to spend, it will be almost im-

possible to prevent the landing of arms and supplies. The patriots are frankly avowing their reliance upon the assistance of yellow fever and other maladies to decimate the ranks of the unacclimated troops from Spain. Unless the rebellion is put down swiftly, by sheer force of numbers and by an unusually energetic campaign, there is likely to be very severe fighting a few months hence after the sugar crop has been made.

*Cuba
and the
United States.*

Meanwhile, there has been much talk in the American newspapers about the annexation of Cuba to this country. The interest in this question is naturally much keener in the South than in the North. The plan most frequently broached is one under which Cuba should buy her own liberty from Spain, by an issue of Cuban bonds which are to be made a charge upon the future revenues of the island, and which, further, are to be guaranteed by the United States government. The people of Florida and South Carolina look with more favor upon the annexation of Cuba than do the citizens of Louisiana. The sugar planters of the latter state have suffered so much already from the repeal of the bounty law and the reduction

point of fact, the islands are close together, and the water between them is so shallow that no great difficulty or expense will be involved in completing the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River road all the way to Key West. At present the usual communication with Havana is by steamer from Tampa. A glance at the map will show that when a railroad is built to Key West, the sea journey will be reduced to a mere ferry trip of two or three hours.



GENERAL MARTINEZ CAMPOS.

of tariff that they could hardly be expected to desire the annexation of an island where sugar cane can be produced at so much less cost than in their own state. It is worth while to call attention to the fact that Cuba may soon be brought in closer communication with this country than heretofore by the building of a railroad to Key West. The owners of the new line, which extends from Jacksonville and St. Augustine down the east coast of Florida to Lake Worth, have under consideration an extension of their line along the shore, which will carry it by means of bridges, trestles and embankments from one key or island to another, until Key West is reached as the grand terminus. Apparently such a road would run some 50 or 60 miles into the sea. But, in

*Progress
in Florida.*

Railroad building on the east coast is only one of many signs of activity in the Floridian peninsula. Until a few years ago, central and southern Florida were almost as little known as the heart of Africa. It was supposed that most of the peninsula below St. Augustine was a marshy waste. Exploration and official survey have indeed shown that much of the southern end of the island is an irredeemable swamp. But as for the greater part of the peninsula, it is a land of wonderful resources and possibilities. Not only are its agricultural resources almost limitless, but also it has an inexhaustible wealth of phosphates and other mineral deposits. The immense cotton belt of the south will afford a constant demand for high-priced fertilizers, like the phosphates of South Carolina and Florida. The progress of this phosphate industry would astonish those who have not as yet had their attention called to the recent facts. The destruction of the orange groves of Florida and of adjacent Southern states by the February frosts is indeed a heavy blow, but the result will be a more diversified farming and fruit-culture, and in the end Florida as a state will perhaps have gained more than she has lost.

The Florida Capital. The Florida Legislature assembled at the opening of April for its biennial session.

The peculiar shape of Florida is never so fully realized by its own people as when they undertake to make laws and do other public business at their capital in quaint old Tallahassee, which lies far on toward Mobile in the western arm of the state. To reach Tallahassee from Key West, or even from Tampa, is a very serious matter, and as population increases in the southern half of the state the agitation in favor of a removal of the capital naturally gains strength. Tallahassee is a charming old village, wide-spread and rambling, with grass-grown streets shaded by long rows of magnificent live oaks. The legislature still sits in the original little State House that was built when Florida was purchased by the United States from Spain some seventy years ago. It is probably the most modest state house in the entire country. Jacksonville has become the commercial metropolis of Florida, and would seem to have the strongest claims if the capital were removed. But Ocala, Gainesville, and perhaps other points in the heart of the state, have their well-announced ambitions. It is only a question of time. This year's legislature has no senator to elect, and its business will attract little attention beyond the confines of Florida.

South Carolina's Convention.

In South Carolina, however, the public mind is occupied with questions which merit the very widest interest and attention. The last legislature provided for the choosing of a convention to prepare and promulgate a new state constitution. South Carolina is perhaps the only southern state which has not adopted a new constitution since the reconstruction period at the close of the war. For some years past the dominant party in South Carolina has been engaged in factional controversies, and the populist wing led by Tillman has generally prevailed. The two factions have agreed, however, that there ought to be no differences between them which would interfere with the election of the ablest and best men in South Carolina as members of the constitutional convention. It is understood that they will arrange a compromise which will give each party half of the members of the convention and which will practically exclude negro and Republican representation. It is perfectly understood that this convention has only one real question before it. That question relates to the elective franchise. Three-fifths of the population of South Carolina is negro, two-fifths is white. The white people, in the face of superior numbers, exercise absolute dominion. The negro franchise is practically in abeyance.

The Negro Suffrage Question.

The real purpose of the proposed convention is to devise a means for the legal perpetuity of a government of white men. It is intended that this convention shall be composed of the best ability in the state, and that the constitution which it devises shall go into effect without being submitted to the people. An educational qualifica-

tion on the Mississippi plan is not very highly approved in South Carolina, for the simple reason that illiteracy is almost as frequent among the whites as among the blacks; while in any case the educational test would only postpone for a few years the possibility of negro domination, which it is proposed to prevent perpetually. The plan of giving plural or multiple votes to property owners on a graduated scale, the number of votes to be based upon assessed valuation, is more favorably regarded in South Carolina than the reading and writing test. If South Carolina could disfranchise the negroes as such, and merely take the penalty of a reduced representation in Congress, she would probably do it without hesitation. But the United States constitution seems to place an effectual bar upon that course. We may merely add that the discussion of the franchise question, particularly as it relates to the negro, will make the South Carolina constitutional convention a focus of national and international attention.

Success of South Carolina's Liquor System.

Another South Carolina question deserves a word in passing. It seems to have been taken for granted throughout the north that the South Carolina State Dispensary system is a dismal failure. The people of South Carolina, outside of the old liquor interest and certain political circles, have become almost unanimous in the opinion that the system is a splendid success. Governor Evans, when in the legislature, was the chief promoter of the dispensary law, and now that he is in the executive chair he is quite as staunch in maintaining and enforcing the system as was Governor Tillman. Railway road-masters and other men familiar with conditions throughout the state, are enthusiastic in their account of the good effects that the law has already produced. Drunkenness and disorder have decreased to a remarkable extent; and whereas the negro laborer was formerly accustomed to spend his week's earnings in carousing on Saturday night and Sunday, he is now spending more upon his family, or else saving his money to buy land. The ten or twelve state dispensaries in the city of Charleston, which have taken the place of scores or hundreds of saloons, are as openly conducted and as orderly as any drug store, and are absolutely closed at sundown. The effect upon the quiet and order of the city has been too transforming to admit of any denial. Reports from country towns throughout the state are to the effect that the closing of the old bar-rooms in favor of the new dispensaries has been attended with results that have converted almost every good citizen to a belief in the present system. In view of the widely circulated reports in disparagement of the South Carolina dispensaries, these facts ought to be given a wide publicity.

Our Southern Seaports.

The actual appointment of the government's commission of expert engineers to report on the Nicaragua Canal has had the approval of the entire country, and has been



COMMANDER M. T. ENDICOTT, U. S. N.

noted with a special satisfaction by the press of the southern seaport towns. These engineers, Commander Mordecai T. Endicott, U. S. N., Major Wm. Ludlow, U. S. A., and Hon. Alfred Noble, have gone to Central America in a government vessel, with the fullest prestige and standing which Congress and the administration can bestow. They represent the expert engineering talent of the army and navy as well as the civilian profession. It is expected that their report will be ready for the next session of Congress. The people of the country will be disposed to accept their views as final and conclusive. Commercial bodies in the southern ports are looking forward with high hopes to an era of great prosperity which they believe will follow upon the opening of the Nicaragua Canal. Most of these ports have had to encounter great difficulties in getting their harbors opened up for ocean going vessels. Charleston has been hemmed in by a great bar, through which, at last, a steadily deepening channel has been opened. In the very early future Charleston's commodious and beautiful harbor, which is already accessible to large steamers, can receive those of the deepest draught. Mobile and Galveston have recently gained several feet of water on the bars which had obstructed their channels, and the outlook for harbor improvement at several other southern points is highly encouraging. The jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi have outlasted the period of doubt and experiment, and the Crescent City is no longer anxious on the score of her access to the sea. Her wharves are lined with river boats unloading their freightage of cotton from the plantations, and with ocean steamers taking on great cargoes of cotton for Europe. New Orleans as a commercial centre never had so bright a prospect as that which lies before her business men.



HON. ALFRED NOBLE.

*Louisiana and
Sugar.*

The two commercial topics now uppermost in New Orleans are the low price of sugar and the low price of cotton. Few people in the north have any idea of the magical rapidity with which the growth of sugar cane in Louisiana developed under the stimulus of the sugar bounty clause in the McKinley tariff of 1890. The repeal of the bounty by Mr. Wilson and his supporters has come as a fearful hardship to the planters of Louisiana. No other kind of agriculture is so expensive as sugar-making, for it requires, among other things, great outlays of money to purchase modern machinery. Costly sugar-houses, the larger proportion of them built since 1890, are dotted all through the cane belt of Louisiana. Many of these plantation sugar-houses cost more than a hundred thousand dollars. They were erected under the guaranty of a fifteen-year bounty, which was ruthlessly cut off in the fourth year. It is not strange that the sugar planters should feel that Congress has shown bad faith toward them. It is said that last season's crop was produced at an actual loss. What the future of Louisiana sugar-growing is to be no one can tell. Great economies will have to be introduced. Wages last year were \$1 a day, and this year they are 50 cents. Great efforts are being made to introduce a more diversified farming. The sugar belt, like much of the cotton belt, has been in the habit of bringing its corn and pork from the north. There is no reason, apart from the custom of depending upon one crop, why these regions should not produce their own supplies of food.

*Cotton
and
Prices.*

Last year's cotton crop was much the largest in the history of the country. Before the war, as well as since, ten cents a pound has always been regarded as a normal and reasonable

price for cotton; but the bulk of last year's great crop has been marketed at only a little more than five cents a pound. Texas alone could produce cotton enough for the whole world; and the decline of price is attributed to the rapid increase in the acreage of new land planted in cotton. The remedy of the Cotton Growers' Association is a decrease of this year's acreage; but nobody knows how to secure the decrease. Indications, however, are to the effect that the cotton growers are attempting this year to raise more corn and other crops, and to rely less exclusively upon cotton. With northwestern wheat so cheap that farmers have found it more profitable to feed it to hogs than to market it for human food, and with southwestern cotton at five cents, it is hardly surprising that the great farming regions should be in a state of economic unrest. Nor can it be denied that the prevailing opinion of those districts finds a close relation between the low price of silver and the low price of wheat and cotton. Moreover, the silver doctrines of the farming districts are gaining ground in the commercial centres. Thus in New Orleans, as well as in the western cities, there is an evident growth among business men of a sentiment in favor of free silver coinage.

*Central
American
Matters.*

There has been sincere gratification throughout the United States over the peaceful adjustment by Mexico and Guatemala of their vexatious boundary dispute. Hostile feeling had run high in both countries, and war seemed almost inevitable. The details of the friendly compromise are far less important than the fact that war was averted. There is a renewal in Central America of the many times interrupted movement in favor of a union of the group of quarrelsome little republics. Every good reason is on the side of their forming a close confederation. The thing which has stood most in the way in the past has been the personal ambitions of petty generals and statesmen. There has been much discussion of England's peremptory demand that Nicaragua should pay \$75,000 as an indemnity for the expulsion from Bluefields of Mr. Hatch, the alleged English Consul. The reason why England sets her own price and demands prompt payment without any discussion of the justice of the claim, lies simply in the fact that England is strong and Nicaragua weak. Much the cheapest and best thing for Nicaragua to do is to pay the sum demanded; while there would seem to be nothing for the United States to do except to give close attention and make a careful memorandum of the incident.

*Venezuela and a
Pan-American
Conference.*

As for England's refusal to submit the Venezuela boundary claim to arbitration, it is not so certain that this country should remain passive. In view of the recent attitude of Great Britain and other great European powers regarding affairs in this hemisphere, there are many arguments that might be urged in favor of the assemblage of a Pan-American Conference. A committee representing the American republics could in-

vestigate the Venezuela claim, and could help to bring about a final solution. Such a Pan-American Conference might be of use in helping to adjust Central American difficulties, and might, furthermore, have some influence in the settlement of the Cuban question. Cuba is part and parcel of America, and the Spanish yoke under which Cuba has so long been held down against her will is also an annoyance, a scandal and a positive injury to the whole western hemisphere. It is to be wished that some concerted action might be taken by the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chili and other American republics regarding such questions as the Venezuelan boundary, the independence of Cuba and the European annoyances to which Central America is subjected.

*A Successful
Strike
Arbitration.*

The first of May, 1895, is a date of some significance in New York City. It marks the introduction of the eight-hour day among the electrical workers engaged in the building trades. This fact by itself might mean little to those not directly concerned, were it not for the accompanying conditions. The strike undertaken by the men to secure this eight-hour concession called out 10,000 builders, and at one time seriously threatened all the important building operations of the season in and about New York City. It is not the strike itself, however, to which we care to call attention (though it may be worthy of note that in a contest of this kind lasting a month not one act of violence is known to have occurred), but the manner of its ending. Late in March a conference was held at the residence of Bishop Potter, who is chairman of the Council of Conciliation and Mediation, and through the efforts of the council, represented in this instance by its chairman and by Prof. Felix Adler, a satisfactory agreement was soon reached between the master builders and contractors and the delegates of the unions. Committees of the contending parties had conferred together repeatedly without success, but it was found that the moment a mediating agency could be employed in which both sides had implicit confidence the differences were reduced to a minimum. The incident suggests the importance of the service which such boards of conciliation seem destined to render in the near future, as their merits become better known to both employers and employed. The result of the council's kindly intervention in the building trades dispute is a useful object-lesson in the advantages of the peaceful settlement of all labor difficulties. The general situation in and about New York City this spring has been greatly improved by the practical and timely efforts of Bishop Potter and his associates.

*The New York
Bricklayers
and their
Employers.*

But the incident of the building trades strike, significant as it is, can only be regarded as an isolated example of the efficacy of friendly mediation. Far more effective as a standing illustration of the practicability of conciliatory methods is the permanent joint arbitration committee of the New York Mason Build-

ers' Association and the bricklayers' unions. The case of the bricklayers has been clearly set forth by Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, in a letter to the *Voice*, of New York. The committee is composed of equal numbers of representatives of the mason builders and of the eight bricklayers' unions; it meets once a week to hear statements of grievances and to settle disputes between the master masons and their men. There is

1885 they received 42 cents an hour, with a working day of nine hours; they now get 50 cents an hour, and the day is eight hours. A strike in 1884 for a nine-hour day failed to accomplish anything. It is not to be assumed for a moment that the methods adopted and used so successfully by the bricklayers and their employers can be applied in all trades and employments, at least under existing conditions; but that there is room for a very general extension of the system most students of the labor problem are ready to agree. The best possible proof of the possibilities in this direction is the success that has attended many similar attempts to apply the principle in all parts of the country.



From photograph by Rockwood, New York.

BISHOP POTTER, OF NEW YORK.

a provision that in case of non-agreement an umpire shall be chosen, but in the ten years of the committee's existence it has never been found necessary to choose an umpire. During these ten years no strike nor lockout has occurred between the members of the organizations represented on this joint committee. Each year an agreement as to wages, hours and "other matters of mutual interest" is made by the committee, and to this annual agreement the organizations scrupulously adhere. The unions of the laborers on the one hand and the unions of the employers on the other are fully recognized; the members of the committee do not act as individuals, but as representatives of their respective organizations. The gain to the men in wages under the agreements made by the joint committee has been distinct. In

*The
Armistice
of Japan.* Li Hung Chang, the Chinese plenipotentiary, arrived at Simonoseki on March 19, presented his credentials and opened his negotiations for peace. Five days later, when returning to his apartments after a conference with the Japanese plenipotentiary, a young Japanese presented a pistol at him and fired. The shot struck the aged Chinese statesman in the face. The crime is attributed to a desire of the assailant to avenge his brother, a student, who was executed by the Chinese at Tientsin shortly after the outbreak of war. However prompted, such an outrage as an attempted assassination of the plenipotentiary engaged in negotiations for peace stung the Japanese to the quick. Great demonstrations of sympathy took place, the Emperor himself leading off, and finally, in order to mark his national sense of sorrow at what had happened, the Japanese Emperor proclaimed an armistice until the 20th of April. It seems that the Japanese at the beginning of the negotiations demanded that before consenting to the suspension of hostilities, their troops should be in possession of Shanghai-kuan, Taku and Tientsin. Had these conditions been assented to, any rupture in the negotiation would have found

a Japanese army of 75,000 men within striking distance of Peking. The attempt to assassinate Li Hung Chang led to the waiving of these conditions. On the 17th of April a treaty was signed at Simonoseki, subject, of course, to future modification before the final ratification by the powers. The terms upon which peace is said to have been concluded are given as follows:

1. The independence of Korea.
2. Japan to retain the places she has conquered.
3. Japan to retain the territory east of the Liao River.
4. The island of Formosa to be ceded permanently to Japan.
5. The payment of a large indemnity (just how large is not definitely known).

Lord
Rosebery's
Illness.

Mr. Stead, writing from London early in April, says: The most important question of last month in England was whether Lord Rosebery could get sleep o' nights. It has been the fashion to belittle the young Premier, to say he has failed because he has not worked miracles, and to pretend that he is not a great Minister because he has not achieved in a year what Mr. Gladstone could not accomplish in ten. If he had unfortunately been unable to hold out any longer, those who are foremost in decrying his administration would be the first to discover the disastrous consequences of his departure. Lord Rosebery is the keystone of the Liberal arch. Without him the party, which he it remembered is one of the two instruments by which Britain governs one-fourth of the human race, would for a season be stricken with paralysis—would indeed cease for a time to exist as an efficient instrument of government. And little as it is recognized by those who should be first to support him, Lord Rosebery is the chief, practically the only security which the Liberals in England possess for the maintenance of a strong policy abroad on the sea. No one quite realized at the time how much was imperiled along the frontiers of the British Empire when Lord Rosebery could not sleep.

Insomnia
in
Politics.

When Sir Austin Layard was told that the Arabs had no narcotics, he asked what they did when any one could not sleep. "Do?" replied the practical sons of the desert, "why, we set them to watch the camels!" From which it is evident that insomnia is unknown in the desert. For no one can vigilantly watch unless he can also soundly sleep. And as it is with individuals so it is with communities. Nations sometimes, like France in the revolutionary frenzy, seem to lose the faculty of sleep. Their mind perpetually alert becomes at last preternaturally irritable. The powers of perception become diseased. They no longer discriminate between shadow and substance. The nervous tension grows even more and more acute until a crisis supervenes. There is nothing that is more aggravating to the British reformers than John Bull's perpetually recurring fits of somnolence. But it is possible that this inveterate habit of hibernating in Conservative reaction after a decade of Liberal reforms is one of the secrets of progress. When he snores he is gathering strength for an irresistible advance when he wakes.

Snoozing
Time.

It is evident that whatever may be the case with the Prime Minister, the nation over whose destinies he presides is only too much disposed to a little more sleep, a little more slumber, and a little more folding of the hands together. The London County Council election shows only too clearly that the electoral nation means to take things easy for a time, and the bye-election at Bristol (East) where, in 1892, the Liberal candidate was returned unopposed, but last month had only a majority of 182, emphasizes the same hint. The *London Times'*

special correspondent calculates the Unionists would—if the dissolution took place at once—come back with a majority of 30. The estimate is the reverse of sanguine on the part of its author. But even a majority of 30 would be sufficient to keep things as they are, and that, as Lord Salisbury has said, is after all the chief end of the party over which he presides.

A Little War
in Chitral.

Tendency to sleep at home has been attended by the necessity for increase of Great Britain's vigilance abroad. It would seem as if the gates of the temple of Janus, which have been closed for some time throughout Britain's domains, are at last to be re-opened. March brought with it a very disagreeable present in the shape of a little war on the northwest frontier of India, which entails the movement of an army of 14,000 men across 200 miles of very difficult country. The dispute in Chitral which has led to the necessity for this expedition is one of those incidents of frontier policy which, with the best intentions in the world, no government seems to be able to avoid. Chitral lies outside the British dominions, but as the Suzerain of the State of Kashmir, England's authority counts for much in the region round about. Her policy has hitherto been to recognize the *de facto* ruler. The late Mehtar having been killed, his successor appealed for recognition. Before this was accorded him, Dr. Robertson was sent to inquire and report. Meantime another chief, Umra Khan, pushing his own claims, surrounded Dr. Robertson and cut him off. It is to rescue Dr. Robertson the relief column is now marching. Captain Ross, with ninety-four Sikhs, was hastening up to Chitral to reinforce Dr. Robertson when they were attacked by 1,000 of the tribesmen, and Captain Ross, with forty-six fighting men, and eight camp-followers, were killed. Lieutenant Jones, who escaped, was wounded, with only fourteen men at his back. As the net result of it all, a British officer, Dr. Robertson, with 600 men, is at the present moment holding the fort in the midst of thousands of hostile natives, and there is no means of rescuing him short of moving an army through mountain passes swarming with fierce highlanders over two hundred miles of roadless country.

The French and
the Nile.

The campaign in Chitral is, however, a mere bagatelle compared with the possibilities that are suggested by Ministerial statements on the subject of France and Central Africa. Sir Edward Grey at the end of the month stated, in reply to a question which attracted comparatively little attention at the time, that England regarded all the Nile region as lying within the sphere of her influence, or of that of Egypt, or of Turkey. London journalistic Solons were nodding and the declaration passed unnoticed, but when the estimates came before the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey made an explicit statement concerning Central Africa, which, although very reserved, gave every one a shudder. He stated that Italy and Ger-



M. FELIX FAURE, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

many had recognized England's claim to regard the Equatorial provinces of the Nile as lying within the sphere of British influence, and that this claim had been made publicly for five years and never disputed by any one, even France. Then he went on to say :

The Foreign Office have no reason to suppose that any French expedition has instructions or the intention of entering the Nile Valley. And I would go further and say that after all I have explained about the claims which we consider we have under past agreements, and about the claims which we consider Egypt may have in the Nile Valley, dormant but never withdrawn, and adding to that, that our views with regard to those claims are fully and clearly known to the French government, and have been expressed to them—I say I cannot think it possible that these rumors deserve credence. Because the advance of a French expedition, under secret instructions, right from the other side of Africa into a territory over which our claims have been known for so long, would be not merely an inconsistent and unexpected act, but it must be perfectly well known to the French government that it would be an unfriendly act, and would be so regarded by us.



SIR EDWARD GREY.

Of course this statement would not have been made if it had not been feared, or believed, or known, that France was meditating, or had already committed, this unfriendly act.

Will France Take the Hint? France has taken similar hints in good part in the past, and perhaps the declaration by the British Foreign Office will deliver the Nile region from being made the cock-pit in which France and England will fight out their battles. At the same time, it is on the cards that the French, instead of taking the hint, may persist in the unfriendly policy of adventure. In that case the outlook is very stormy. The immediate result, however, will probably be to expedite the building of the railway from Mombasa to Uganda—for the East African Company has at last been settled with—and the dispatch of an English expedition from Uganda down the Nile.

Slatin Bey's Escape from Khartoum.

France is preoccupied with her Madagascar expedition, and President Faure does not seem to be the man who is likely to destroy the peace of the world for the sake of a malarial march in the province of the Bahr-el-Gazelle. Two other incidents have combined to direct public attention to those remote regions which lie between the headquarters of the Congo and the Nile. One is the publication of the memoirs of Sir Samuel Baker, which are stuffed full with warnings to all and sundry as to the importance of the Upper Nile to the over-lords of Egypt. The other is the romantic escape of Slatin Bey, the Austrian officer who before Gordon went to Khartoum reigned as satrap in the Bahr-el-Gazelle, and who for the last ten years and more has been a prisoner of the Mahdi. Slatin is a young man, not yet forty, and his career, if he could wield a pen as well as he can fight, would furnish excellent material for a marvelous romance. Slatin is a man of resource and of small scruple. When still in command of his province he unhesitatingly confessed Mohanmedanism and abjured Christianity, counting the resulting increase of the confidence on the part of his followers well worth a creed which he held but lightly. During his governorship his time was spent in continual fighting, and during his captivity with the Mahdi he seems to have been kept on very short commons. What with fighting and starving and ultimately flying for his life across the desert, Slatin has had his full share of the hardships of existence, but to judge from the telegrams he is not so much the worse for his experience.

The Position of the Mahdi.

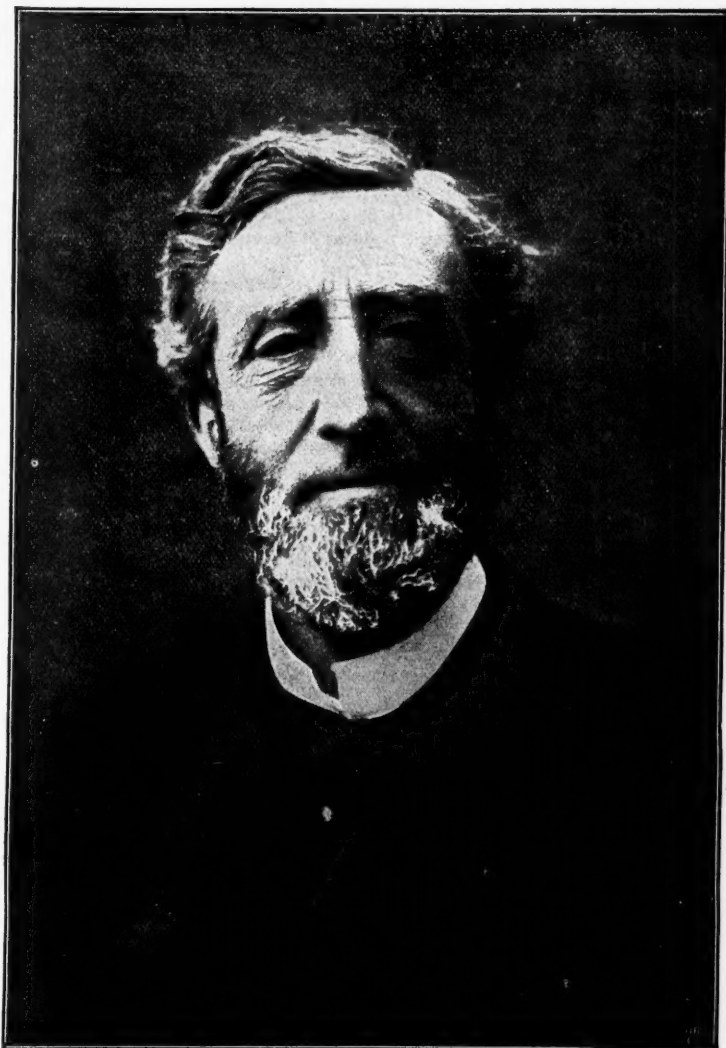
The story which he brings of the condition of things in Khartoum does not tend to confirm the belief of those who think that the Mahdi's power is on the wane. His ascendancy over the warlike Baggaras appears to be as great as ever it was, and however unfit he may appear to be for the administration of an empire, he at least succeeds in suppressing any insurrection that bubbles up in any part of his huge dominion. His movable fighting force is mustered on the eastern frontier prepared to resist the advance of the Italians, who, when it comes to fighting, will find Osman Digna the redoubtable and indestructible once more directing the defense. If England should push down the river from Wadelai and at the same time thrust forward a small expeditionary force toward North Dongola, the diversion would probably help the Italians, but could not do much toward strengthening her claim on the upper reaches of the Nile. Indeed, it is possible that if the French expeditionary force be anywhere in the neighborhood of Britain's sphere of influence, any attack on the Mahdi might lead him to make common cause with the French invaders. That would be awkward in more ways than one.

The Outlook in Europe.

At present in Europe there seems to be no indication of any expectation of war. Indeed, so far as can be judged from the declarations of Ministers and the speeches of Sover-

eigns, the barometer marks "set fair." Germany in a few weeks will open her great canal, which will enable her Baltic fleet to enter the North Sea by a short cut through what used to be Schleswig-Holstein. All the powers are to be represented, including France. It is the first occasion on which at a great public function of this kind France has accepted the invitation of her former conqueror. M. Jules Simon has taken this as a text for a jubilant discourse on the virtues of the German Emperor, whose devotion to peace he declares is beyond all dispute.

The Armenian Atrocities. While in the west of Europe there are all these preparations for the opening of the Kiel Canal, there is in the west of Asia a curious lethargic calm which not even the continually renewed installments of Armenian atrocities seem able to disturb. Prince Lobanoff is said to have given the Slavs of the Balkans sharply to understand that Russia intends to stand no nonsense in the shape of revolutionary movements directed against the peace of the Ottoman Empire, and she is certainly not showing any disposition to do anything in the highlands of Armenia. Public opinion daily waxes more and more indignant as the details come to hand of the way in which the Armenians have been tortured and massacred, but so far nothing has come of it all and there does not seem to be much prospect of improvement in those regions. Column after column of gory "copy" is served up, until the horrors have begun to pall upon the jaded palate, and the reader, scanning the sheet at breakfast, wonders if any new variety of torment remains to be discovered. From time to time the English press makes a more or less impassioned appeal to Mr. Gladstone to repeat his Bulgarian exploits, and once more to go on the war-path against the unspeakable Ottoman. But you cannot force an open door, and short of insisting upon direct military and naval action against the Turk, what is there for Mr. Gladstone to do? He can write



RIGHT HON. ARTHUR WELLESLEY PEEL,
Ex-Speaker of the British House of Commons.

eloquent pamphlets, no doubt, and make still more eloquent speeches, but all the pamphlets and speeches in the world are worthless as compared with the bayonets of one Russian regiment, which, so far as can be seen at present, no one in Russia or out of it has any desire to put in motion.

The Resignation of the Speaker.

The expectation of an early dissolution was somewhat quickened by the announcement that Mr. Peel would not meet Parliament after the Easter recess as its Speaker. The announcement was received with genuine regret

on both sides of the House, for Mr. Peel has shown himself worthy of the great traditions of the chair. Not even his enemies, if he had any, would deny that his dignified bearing, his judicial impartiality, and his unruffled urbanity, have made him an almost ideal Speaker. It is no ideal task that of presiding over the Commons at any time, but it was comparatively easy to hold the balance even between Government and Opposition. It is a much more difficult task to maintain order and to enforce the rules of debate in the midst of a confused and confusing number of groups. But Speaker Peel was equal to the task, and no one could frame a better wish for his successor than that he may not fall below the level of the Peel Speakership.

His Successor. The question of the successor to Mr. Peel was hotly discussed in the Cabinet and in the Lobby. There was only one man in the House whom all parties agreed would make the best Speaker. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman would have



MR. GULLY, THE NEW SPEAKER OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

been elected to the Chair by an unanimous vote, and this can be said of no other man in Parliament. But to make Mr. Campbell-Bannerman Speaker would have necessitated the selection of a new Secretary of State for War, and would moreover sterilize, from a party point of view, one of the most useful and least pushing of Liberal leaders. If anything happened to Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman would lead the House of Commons. So members had to look elsewhere. After Mr. Campbell-Bannerman it is probable that the House of Commons, voting by ballot, would have cast a considerable majority for Sir Matthew White Ridley. Sir Matthew is an old parliamentarian from Northumberland whose

experience, common-sense, and dignified presence have marked him out as the natural nominee of his own party for the Speaker's chair. But as the Commons do not vote by ballot, and as the Conservatives are in the minority, his claims were passed over, as were those of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, although for opposite reasons. The Liberals could not spare Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, but they could not bear to give the post to a member of the Opposition. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Sir Matthew White Ridley being ruled out, it seemed natural in the course of things that the choice of the House should have fallen upon Mr. Courtney. Mr. Courtney is a Liberal Unionist, and he has already served his apprenticeship to the chair as chairman of committees, and is well fitted, intellectually, for the Speakership. His personal appearance is not much in his favor, and his manners are somewhat lacking in the urbanity of the English gentleman. He does not suffer fools gladly, and is apt to express himself with more fidelity than courtesy. But Mr. Courtney, who lost the chairmanship of committees because he was too much of a Unionist to please the Liberals, was scouted as a candidate for the Speakership by the Conservatives. He is their political ally, but he is a man of too much independence, and there is too much Liberalism in his unionism to render him a *persona grata* with the Tories. Therefore with much regret Mr. Courtney was added to the other two discarded candidates, and the nation saw with surprise the three men who were by common assent best fitted for the Speaker's chair passed over in deference to party exigencies and party antipathies. The Liberals then put forward Mr. Gully, an inoffensive Q. C., who was elected, and whose tenure of the chair will probably not outlast the present session. All this trouble arose from the determination of the Liberals at the commencement of the present Parliament to make party considerations dominant in the election of the chairman of committees.

Welsh Disestablishment.

Apart from the desultory discussion which goes on when supply is being taken the House of Commons last month did little more than debate the bill for the disestablishment of the Welsh church. Some good speeches and many bad ones were made. But all the speeches in the world cannot get rid of the fundamental fact that the representatives of Wales in the House of Commons are almost to a man in favor of disestablishment of what they regard as an alien church. But on the other side not all the speeches of the Liberals, even although they be as luminous as Mr. Asquith's or as brilliant as Mr. Russell's, can convince a single Tory member that in disestablishing the Welsh church, which is in a hopeless minority, they are not sanctioning the application of the same principle to the Anglican set in England which has a majority at its back. It is plowing the sands with a vengeance, this indulgence in debating society dialectics, but such things are part of the penalty which must be paid for government by palaver.

On the motion of Mr. Allan, of Sunderland, the House again passed its resolution in favor of the payment of members, this time by a diminished majority. The chief characteristic of the House last month was that of suspended animation. It was supposed that Parliament would dissolve early this session, but now that the session has commenced members are beginning to discover

*In
Parliament.*



HON. WILLIAM ALLAN, M. P.

that there is no reason why Parliament should be dissolved until next year. Mr. Redmond and his handful of Parnellites would force a dissolution tomorrow if they were strong enough, but they are not. A majority of the representatives of Ireland do not believe with Mr. Redmond that the national cause would prosper better under coercion than under the sympathetic administration of Mr. Morley. The Irish Land bill has, so far, made no progress, but it will monopolize the time of the House as soon as the Welsh Disestablishment bill has been read a second time.

*European
Veterans.* Mr. Gladstone returned recently from the South of France apparently in the best of health and spirits and with the irrepressible

juvenility of spirits which prompted one of his followers to suggest that it would be quite a holiday for Mr. Gladstone to relieve Lord Rosebery from the arduous duties of the Premiership until such time as the latter recovered from the after effects of influenza. Another Grand Old Man, Prince Bismarck, has been celebrating his eightieth birthday. The celebration led to a somewhat curious manifestation of the antagonism between the Emperor and the majority of the Reichstag. The latter refused to vote congratulations to the man who unified Germany, whereupon the Emperor in published telegrams slapped the Reichstag in the face and effusively assured the old veteran of the gratitude of the Empire. There is no doubt but that in this matter the Kaiser represented the German nation better than its elected representa-

tives. If Mr. Gladstone and Prince Bismarck stands conspicuous as the two survivors of a vanished age among men, the Queen of England stands in solitary and conspicuous majesty as the sole survivor of the women of the same generation. The fact that she has deemed it prudent to leave England and enjoy the bright spring sunshine of the Riviera is one of the reassuring signs that point to European peace. It may also be added that it tends to allay the general feeling in England that a dissolution is in the air. It certainly has been there since the year opened, but with the Queen at Nice it seems as if it were likely to stay in the air and not to descend to the earth for some time to come.

*The
Shoe Strike.* In the industrial world all other questions have been overshadowed by the great dispute in the boot and shoe trade, which has paralyzed the industry by which more than 200,000 persons earn their daily bread. The employers and the employed are both strongly organized, with the Federation on the one side and the trades union on the other. The struggle began by the dissolution of a board of conciliation which had existed for some years, and which had preserved peace, and secured at any rate a tolerable *modus vivendi* between the two parties. The employers maintained that the workmen's union having been captured by the socialists were continually trying to control the industry, as if they not only provided the labor, but also owned the plant. They asserted that the union had done all it could to restrict the output of the machinery, and also complained that it had repudiated the awards of arbitrators. On the other hand, the workmen declare that their employers have determined to break up the union by forcing a lockout that will eat up its funds. The dispute is a very venomous one, and Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Asquith and the Bishop of Peterborough have in vain endeavored to bring the disputants together.

*The Crux in
Arbitration.* Mr. Labouchere proposed that a board of arbitration composed of men of experience and independence should be constituted, with authority to arbitrate upon all questions submitted to it. The president of the National Federation of Employers refused Mr. Labouchere's proposal, raising several points as to the questions to be arbitrated upon, and asking whether he was prepared to offer an adequate guarantee on behalf of the workmen's union that any decision arrived at should be faithfully carried out. This is, of course, the crux of the whole dispute. If it be true that the workmen having agreed to arbitration afterward repudiated the award of the arbitrators, no one can blame the employers for looking twice or even thrice at the proposal to go to arbitration with men who have proved themselves incapable of keeping faith. Their refusal to go to arbitration has placed them at a disadvantage, for the public is rightly against the side that is against arbitration.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



"I've got the World on my Hands."

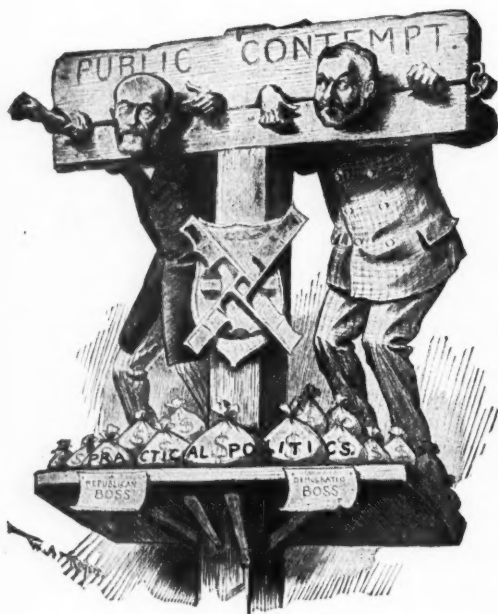
From *Judge* (New York).



STRUCK THE WRONG MAN.

UNCLE SAM (to Spain): "You will have to be more careful, sonny, or I'll blow you out of the water!"

From *Judge* (New York).



**The only Bipartisan Machine the People of New York
will Tolerate.**

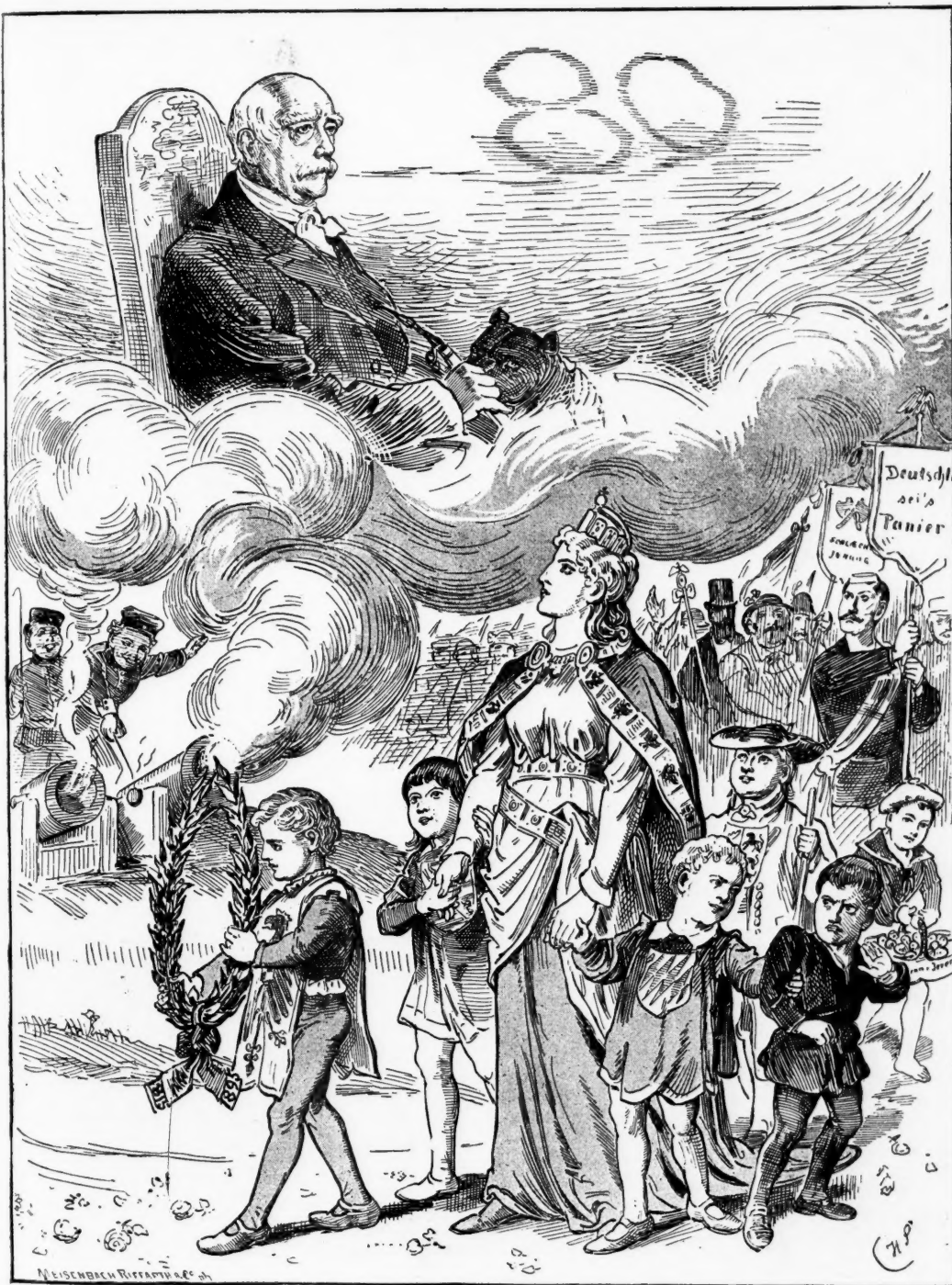
From *Harper's Weekly*.



THE LOVING BONDS.

Australia is very much attached to England.

From the *Melbourne Punch* (Victoria).



BISMARCK'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Put up your arms, warriors: To-day wish him joy—to-morrow fight again.

From *Ulk* (Berlin).



BISMARCK'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY : A TARDY TRIBUTE.

(Last week the Emperor of Germany presented Prince Bismarck with a sword sheathed in gold as a birthday present.—*Vide* daily papers.)

HISTORICAL PARALLEL.—"The notice you have been pleased to take of my labors, had it been early had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent and cannot enjoy it."—Extract from Dr. Johnson's letter to Lord Chesterfield, February, 1755.

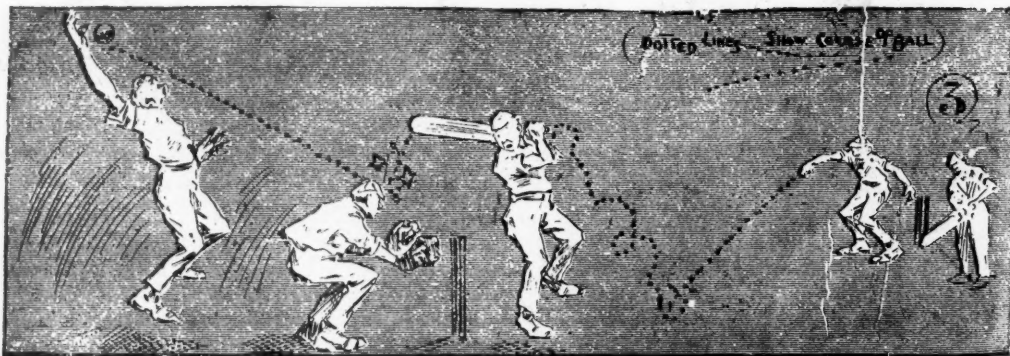
From *Punch* (London).



CUPID AND THE NEW WOMAN ON ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

THE NEW W—: "Look here, young man; no nonsense! That sort of thing is all over."

From the *Sydney Bulletin* (N. S. W.).



THE "NATIONAL GAME" IN AUSTRALIA.

From the *Melbourne Punch* (Victoria).



THE LITTLE FISH GOBBLES UP THE BIG FISH.
From the *Melbourne Punch* (Victoria).



BOND—WITHOUT GUARANTEE.
RUSSIA: "If you do not mind, I should like to be fourth in your Triple Alliance."
From *Ulk* (Berlin).

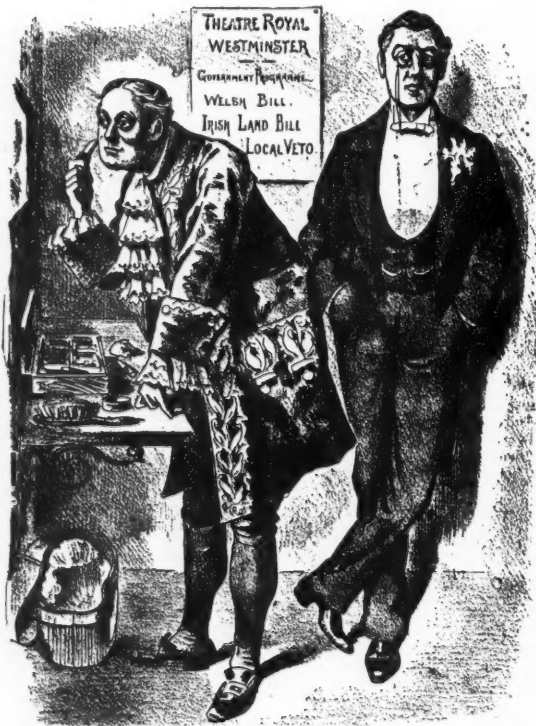


Everybody is anxious to release Egypt from the meshes in which she has got herself entangled; but the process is rather slow and fatiguing to the unwinders.—From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).



ROSEBERY "PLOUGHING THE SANDS."

JOHN BULL: "Here, I say, what are you doing there? 'Ploughing the sands!' Come, come, quit this tomfoolery and do some work that is likely to lead to crops."—From *Lika Joko* (London).



MR. CHAMBERLAIN (TO LORD ROSEBERY): "What is wrong with this Government play is that I'm not in the cast; take it off and I will put on 'Joseph and his Brethren.'"—From the *Birmingham Dart*.



BRITISH POACHING IN AFRICA.

I do not want to hurt the hare, but I like him jugged.
From *La Silhouette* (Paris).

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

March 20.—An explosion in a Wyoming mine causes the death of sixty men.... John L. Waller, formerly U. S. Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, is sentenced by a French court martial to twenty years' imprisonment on the charge of conspiracy with the Hovas against the French authorities.... The Porte assents to the presence of an Armenian interpreter at the sittings of the Inquiry Commission at Mush.... Spanish military authorities institute proceedings against the staffs of Republican newspapers for attacks on the army.... Serious collision at Tokat between Mohammedans and Armenian Christians.

March 21.—The New Mexico Territorial Legislature adjourns in disorder, without making necessary appropriations.... The New York City building trades strike is declared off, the electrical workers having obtained the concession of an eight-hour day to date from May 1.... President Cleveland appoints ex-Congressmen Springer and Kilgore Judges of U. S. Courts in the Indian Territory.... Fire destroys 20,000 bales of cotton in New Orleans.... After three days' fighting in Lima, a provisional Peruvian Government is organized, with Señor Candamo as president, and hostilities cease.... The Japan-China peace conference is opened.... The Prussian Council of State adjourns, having rejected Count Kanitz's grain monopoly proposal.... Final ratifications of the new treaty with Japan are exchanged at Washington.... Demonstration of 20,000 locked-out operatives in the boot trade at Leicester, England.... In the Legislative Council at Calcutta the Budget statement is introduced.

March 22.—The New Jersey Legislature adjourns till June 4.... Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Company, is indicted by the U. S. Grand Jury for having violated the Interstate Commerce law by granting a pass to ride on all the lines of the road.... The Cabinet at Washington discusses international affairs, especially the Venezuelan, Nicaraguan and *Allianca* incidents.... The Queen Regent of Spain, unable to arrange with Señor Sagasta for a new Cabinet, summons Canovas del Castillo.... The British House of Commons, by vote of 176 to 158, passes the resolution offered by William Allan (Radical) that the members receive pay for their services.... The British Government agrees to loan Canada the amount of indemnity (\$425,000) to Canadian sealers which the U. S. Congress has refused to ratify.

March 23.—The Missouri Legislature adjourns.... General McNulta becomes sole receiver of the Whiskey Trust.... Testimony before a New Jersey legislative investigating committee shows systematic robbery of the State through sales of coal for the State House.... In New York City, fifteen arrests are made of men indicted by the Grand Jury for violating the election laws.... Four firemen lose their lives in the burning of the St. James Hotel in Denver, Col.... The German Reichstag rejects a proposal to send birthday congratulations to Prince Bismarck; President von Levetzow immediately resigns.... A new Spanish Cabinet is formed by Canovas del Castillo: Navarro Reverter, minister of finance; Romero y Robledo, justice; Gen. Azcarraza, war; Admiral Beranger, marine; F. Cos-Gayon, interior; Duke of Tetuan, foreign affairs; Castellanos, colonies; Bosch, public works.... Collapse of a tunnel at Guildford, on the London and South Western Railway.... Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone return to London from

the South of France.... Hungarian Chamber of Magnates rejects the bill for the reception of the Jewish religion.

March 24.—The burning of a packing-house at Armourdale, near Kansas City, Mo., causes a loss estimated at between \$700,000 and \$1,000,000.... Li Hung Chang is shot in the face by a young Japanese at Simonoseki.... A gale in England unroofs many houses and causes a number of deaths.



JOSE MACEO,
Cuban Insurgent Leader.

March 25.—Governor Morton sends a message to the New York Legislature urging the prompt passage of the New York City reform bills; the Assembly passes the Police Magistrates bill.... The books of the Whiskey Trust show a discrepancy of \$1,924,120.... Argument in the Debs case is begun before the U. S. Supreme Court.... The Pacific Mail steamer *City of Para* is towed into Hampton Roads, having lost her propeller at sea.... The Japanese Parliament deplores the attempt to assassinate Li Hung Chang, Chinese envoy.... The Spanish Government accepts the resignation of Señor Muruaga as minister at Washington, and also that of its minister at London; Señor Leon Y. Castillo is recalled from Paris.... A French Bimetallic League is formed in Paris, with ex-Premier Loubet as president.... Rev. D. Percival consecrated Bishop of Hereford in Westminster Abbey.... Members of the Reichstag and of the Prussian Diet proceed to Friedrichsruhe to congratulate Prince Bismarck on his eightieth birthday.

March 26.—In the course of riots on the occasion of an election for Councilman in Baltimore, several men are seriously injured.... Secretary Gresham approves the appointment of Señor Dupuy de Lôme as Spanish minister at Washington.... The Venezuelan Claims Commission gives judgment in favor of citizens of the United States for \$143,500, about one-third of the amount of the claims, thus declaring in effect that Central and South American governments subject to revolutions are responsible for acts of insurgents against the rights and property of foreigners, even if such acts are beyond their control.... The Grand

Jury at New Orleans brings in forty indictments for murder against men implicated in the cotton-handlers riots, and places blame on the authorities.... The Canadian Cabinet is reorganized; J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia, resigns his portfolio, and Secretary of State Dickey takes his place, being succeeded as Secretary of State by Dr. Montague.... Emperor William visits Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe and presents him with a sword.... Terms of agreement arrived at between the British Government and the British East Africa Company.

March 27.—Minister Thurston, of the Hawaiian Republic, leaves Washington.... Fire in Milwaukee causes losses amounting to \$1,000,000 in the business district.... A convention called for the purpose of harmonizing differences among the white people of South Carolina with reference to the election of delegates to the constitutional convention is held at Columbia.... A mass meeting is held in New York City to insist on the passage of reform bills by the Legislature.... Harvard wins in the debate with Princeton.... The text of England's ultimatum to Nicaragua is made public in Washington.... The *Britannia* defeats the *Ailsa* in a race at Nice.... The Cuban insurrection is reported as spreading rapidly.... National Congress of Evangelical Free Churches opened at Birmingham, England.... Baron von Buol elected President of the German Reichstag in succession to Herr von Levetzow.... Col. Gregorieff (Russian Army) convicted of high treason and sentenced to eight years' hard labor in Siberia.

March 28.—About one hundred families are made homeless by a fire in St. Augustine, Fla.... Extensive forgeries of Chinese customs return certificates are discovered in San Francisco.... Secretary Lamont issues an order increasing the penalties for drunkenness in the army.... The new Spanish Premier states that orders have been given to Spanish cruisers and colonial officials to observe international usages regarding maritime jurisdiction and the right of search, with a view to avoiding conflict with the United States or other powers.... In the British House of Commons Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, declares that the advance of a French expedition from the West Coast of Africa into territory subject to British claims would be considered an unfriendly act.... Conference of employers and delegates of the South Wales Coal Trade at Westminster.... The Japanese bombard and capture the forts of Haichow.... Discussion on the Chitral expedition in the Legislative Council, Calcutta.

March 29.—There is a temporary break in the Addicks vote in the Delaware Senatorial contest.... The Emperor of Japan consents to an unconditional armistice in the war with China, to terminate April 20.... Spanish Republicans in convention at Madrid sanction both legal and revolutionary means of substituting a republic for the monarchy.... The British House of Commons passes, by a vote of 128 to 102, the resolution affirming the desirability of establishing local legislative assemblies for England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.... The *Ailsa* defeats the *Britannia* in a race off Nice.... Sir Charles H. Tupper consents to remain in the Canadian Cabinet on condition that the government is not to introduce at the next session of Parliament legislation against Manitoba, the question being left an open one.

March 30.—Another plot against the Hawaiian Government is discovered among Hawaiian exiles in San Francisco.... A heavy fall of snow blocks trains in Colorado.... Three people are killed and eleven injured in a trolley-car accident at Jeunesville, Pa.... Oxford defeats Cambridge in the annual Thames rowing race by two and one-quarter boat lengths.... A great Bismarck commers is held in Ber-

lin.... The German Reichstag adjourns for Easter recess.... President Crespo, of Venezuela, dissolves the Cabinet formed on his accession to power in 1893, and appoints new ministers as follows: foreign affairs, Dr. Lucio Pulido; treasury, M. A. Matos; war, General Ramon Guerra; interior, Dr. Juan Francisco Castillo; national improvements, General Jacinto Lara; public instruction, Dr. Alejandro Urbaneja; public works, José Maria Manrique; private secretary to the president, Dr. Nuñez.... Portuguese decree issued dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, and reforming the electoral system; the number of Deputies being reduced from 170 to 120.

March 31.—Sentence of penal servitude for life passed on the man who attempted to assassinate Li Hung Chang.

April 1.—The Colorado Legislature is dissolved by limitation.... Local elections in Connecticut, Michigan and Ohio result favorably to the Republicans, but a Democrat is chosen Mayor of Columbus, Ohio.... The War and Navy departments make choice of officers to serve on the board of engineers to inspect the Nicaragua Canal route and plans.... The British House of Commons passes the Welsh Disestablishment bill through its second reading by a vote of 304 to 260.... Prince Bismarck celebrates his eightieth birthday, at Friedrichsruhe, by addressing delegations (including 7,000 students); celebrations are held in many German cities.... President Diaz, in his message to the Mexican Congress, states that a settlement of the boundary dispute with Guatemala has been reached, and an agreement signed by the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the Guatemalan minister.

April 2.—The Florida Legislature meets in biennial session; the Tennessee Legislature reconvenes, after a recess of forty days.... George B. Swift, Republican, is elected Mayor of Chicago, and the new civil service law adopted by a majority of 45,000; St. Louis, Denver, and Lincoln, Neb., also elect Republican officials; Judge John B. Winslow, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, a non-partisan candidate, supported by Democrats, is re-elected to his seat over a Republican.... The Iowa Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the so-called Mulct liquor law of 1894.... Prominent New York Republicans issue an address to the people of the State relative to the political situation of the city.

April 3.—Charles Warren Lippitt (Rep.) is elected Governor of Rhode Island by a plurality of 9,000.... President Cleveland appoints Major William Ludlow, U.S.A., Commander Endicott, U.S.N., and Alfred Noble, of Chicago, as a board on the Nicaragua Canal route.... The Governor of Missouri calls an extra session of the Legislature to pass a law for the prevention of lobbying.... The assistant cashier of a Chicago bank confesses to the theft of \$50,000 of the bank's money.... King Oscar, of Sweden, declines to permit the Norwegian Ministers to resign.... The Spanish Cabinet authorizes an inquiry into the causes of the disaster to the cruiser *Reina Regente*.... Several lives are lost and many buildings wrecked by earthquakes in Italy.

April 4.—Hon. W. L. Wilson begins his duties as Postmaster General.... The fishing schooner *Mildred V. Lee*, of Gloucester, Mass., is given up as lost, with sixteen souls.... General Martinez Campos leaves Spain for Cuba.... The Newfoundland delegates hold their first conference with the Dominion government in Ottawa.

April 5.—The Utah Constitutional Convention adopts woman suffrage by a vote of 75 to 15.... The Navy Department orders Admiral Kirkland to proceed with his cruisers to ports of Asiatic Turkey, to protect the lives of American missionaries.... The Extraordinary Grand Jury of New

York City finds indictments against former Park Commissioners and others....The British Minister of Foreign Affairs informs Ambassador Bayard that Great Britain does not desire Nicaraguan territory, but that indemnity must be paid to British subjects driven from Bluefields during the Mosquito Reservation troubles in 1894....The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, replies in the Senate to Sir Edward Grey's statements in the House of Commons relative to French aggression in Africa.

April 6.—The Nebraska Legislature adjourns....The Kansas Supreme Court confirms the conviction of a man charged with committing murder by hypnotizing the person who did the killing, the latter being acquitted....The American Institute of Mining Engineers meets at St. Augustine, Fla....The only large starch factory outside the trust is burned at Columbus, Ind....A hotel at Nijnii-Novgorod, Russia, collapses while in course of construction, burying thirty workmen.

April 7.—Rains fall in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota....The Mormon Church ends its annual conference at Salt Lake City.

April 8.—The United States Supreme Court declares the income tax law of 1894 null and void in so far as it affects incomes derived from state, county or municipal bonds, or from rentals of real estate; on the constitutionality of the law as a whole, the court is equally divided; hence, with the exception of the two clauses cited, the law stands....The death of Governor Marvil (Rep.), of Delaware, causes the succession to the Governorship of the Speaker of the State Senate, a Democrat, who will dispense a large amount of patronage....The New York Assembly committee appointed to investigate the Brooklyn strike makes public its report strongly censuring the Mayor and other public officers for neglect of duty....An explosion from fire-damp in a coal mine near Lake Whatcom, Wash., kills twenty-three men....Speaker Peel announces his resignation to the British House of Commons....The British troops of the Chitral expedition are again victorious over native tribesmen north of the Swat River.

April 9.—Disastrous floods are reported throughout the Eastern States....Counterfeit two-cent postage stamps in large amounts are discovered in Chicago....Two more bands of insurgents are dispersed in Cuba; Gen. Guillermo Moncada, one of their leaders, is killed....Sir Edward Grey, in the British House of Commons, states the attitude of the Government toward the Nicaragua Canal....General elections for members of the lower house of the Danish Diet result in the gain of fifteen seats by the Radicals.

April 10.—The American Line steamship *St. Paul* is launched at Philadelphia....Mayor Swift, of Chicago, appoints John J. Badenoch Chief of Police and William Kent Commissioner of Public Works....Wages are advanced ten per cent. in one of the large Fall River cotton mills....Many of the striking cotton-handlers in New Orleans agree to work for any employer, whether he employs union hands or not, and to work with negroes....Hon. William Court Gully is elected Speaker of the British House of Commons, to succeed Mr. Peel....General Duchesne leaves Paris to take command of the French forces in Madagascar....The Japanese search English vessels for cartridges, having found them on the British steamer *Yiksang*....The Spanish troops in the province of Santiago, Cuba, defeat a band of insurgents under José Maceo at Palmarito; two of the rebel leaders are killed, two others taken prisoners, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition seized.

April 11.—Secretary Morton orders an investigation of the cause of the high prices of meat....A race riot between railway laborers occurs at Siloam Springs, Ark., in

which two rioters are killed by a Deputy United States Marshal, and two men fatally wound each other....An important test of new rifled mortars and rifled heavy ordnance mounted on modern disappearing carriages is made at Sandy Hook....Highwaymen rob a Wells-Fargo express wagon of \$15,000 in Colorado, and fatally wound the express messenger....Umra Khan escapes to the Chitral River, taking Lieutenants Fowler and Edwards as hostages.

April 12.—The reorganization committee of the Whiskey Trust at Chicago secures the appointment of Gen. McNulta as receiver, with extended powers and with instructions to bring about a sale of the property....The report of



REV. H. A. JAMES,
New Headmaster of Rugby.

Consul-General DeKay, at Berlin, announcing the discovery of a new consumption cure by Dr. Waldstein, is made public....Captain-General Calleja telegraphs from Havana to the Spanish Government that the Cuban insurgent leader, Maceo, has been defeated, and is surrounded by government troops....The French Senate passes the budget with amendments which are immediately rejected by the Deputies.

April 13.—Fire does considerable damage to the Illinois State Capitol at Springfield....The treasury deficiency at the close of business in Washington is over \$50,000,000....The price of oil continues to advance....The French Senate modifies its budget amendments, which are then adopted by the Deputies, and both houses adjourn....Nicaragua makes a reply to Great Britain's ultimatum....The Cuban insurgents are defeated at Palmamiro by a detachment of government troops commanded by Captain Aguilar.

April 14.—Heavy rains cause freshets throughout New England....The bodies of two murdered women are found in a church in San Francisco; a medical student is arrested, charged with the double crime....The Royal Commission in Scandinavia urges the Government to mobilize the army and fleet in view of the situation in Norway.

April 15.—A petition for a rehearing of the income tax cases is presented to the United States Supreme Court; the time for the filing of statements under the law expires....Heavy floods impeding railroad traffic are reported from New England, especially in New Hampshire and Vermont....Earthquake shocks are felt in Italy and Austria; several persons are killed at Laibach, Austria.

April 16.—The cotton manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., vote to restore wages in the mills to the schedule in force previous to August 20, 1894, the restoration to go into effect April 22; the increase in wages demanded by the spinners and weavers in the woolen mills at Augusta, Maine, is granted, and the strike declared off....General Martinez Campos arrives in Cuba....The treaty between Japan and China is signed at Simonoseki.

April 17.—Oil in Pittsburgh and Oil City rises to \$2.70, the highest price since 1877, and then declines....Joseph B. Greenhut is removed from the presidency and directory of the Whiskey Trust....Secretary Herbert designates the *Columbia, New York, San Francisco and Marblehead* to represent this country at the opening of the Kiel Canal....In the four bye-elections for members of the Dominion House of Commons, two seats are carried by Conservative, or Government candidates, and two by Liberals; the Catholics support the Conservatives....General Campos takes active measures to suppress the revolt in Cuba.

April 18.—Secretary Carlisle issues an order permitting the landing of passengers from ocean steamships after sunset....Several miners are fatally shot in an affray at Coal Creek, Tenn....England refuses to accept Nicaragua's proposal to submit matters of difference to arbitration....General Campos issues a proclamation offering pardon to all Cuban rebels, except the leaders.

April 19.—Patriots' Day, the anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord, is celebrated in Massachusetts....S. M. Rice, of New York, is elected president of the Whiskey Trust in place of Joseph B. Greenhut....The New York City Dock Board drops over three hundred employees from the reserve list....Mrs. Delia Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, is assaulted and robbed by a highwayman near her home at Bordentown, N. J....Ambassadors Bayard and Eustis speak at the dinner of the American Society in London....The British expedition continues its march to Chitral....The Cuban insurrection in reported as spreading rapidly.

OBITUARY.

March 20.—Mrs. Abbie M. Gannet, essayist, poet and philanthropist, of Malden, Mass.

March 21.—Dr. Ludwig Frank, managing editor of the New York *Morgen Journal*....Don Simon Lara, an American philanthropist resident in Mexico....Dr. Henry Coppée, acting president of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.

March 22.—Ex-Congressman Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia....Edward D. Boylston, a leading New Hampshire editor....Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, of the British Navy.

March 23.—Sir Joseph Needham, ex-Chief Justice of Trinidad....Judge A. C. Smith, of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals....Paul Hill, an engineer who superintended the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel....Dr. Caleb S. Whitman, a well-known mineralogist of Gardiner, Me....Ex-Adjutant General Walter W. Greenland, of Pennsylvania....Judge Emory Warren, a well-known pioneer of Chautauqua County, N. Y....Major O. D. Cook, reporter of the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals....Admiral Sir William Martin.

March 24.—Henry Heylyn Hayter, Australian statistician....Captain C. W. Bellaires, of St. Louis, an authority on racing and athletic sports in the West....Ex-Chief Justice Seever, of Iowa....Dr. William S. W. Ruschenberger, U.S.N. (retired), ex-president of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences....William Vance, a pioneer Californian....John Louis O'Sullivan, of New York City, ex-U.

S. Minister to Portugal, an intimate friend of Nathaniel Hawthorne....Dr. L. A. von Müller, Munich.

March 25.—Augustus S. Barber, a well-known New Jersey newspaper man....John E. Bell, a prominent Cincinnati politician....David McCoy, of Redlands, Cal., a veteran of the War of 1812.

March 26.—Rev. Frederick W. Holland, a prominent Unitarian clergyman of Concord, Mass....William B. Taylor, a manufacturing chemist of Saratoga, N. Y....Rt. Rev. Patrick McAlister, Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, Ireland....William S. Kimball, a millionaire tobacconist of Rochester, N. Y....Dr. John Adams Ryder, professor of comparative embryology at the University of Pennsylvania....Enoch J. Smithers, U. S. Consul at Osaka.



THE LATE RICHARD VAUX, OF PHILADELPHIA.

and Hiogo, Japan....Capt. Abel W. Fisher, of the U. S. Pension Office at Washington.

March 27.—Professor James E. Oliver, mathematician, of Cornell University....R. H. Bethune, general manager of the Dominion Bank of Toronto....Maturin M. Ballou, a well-known Boston publisher....Agnes Monroe Russell, a well-known newspaper writer.

March 28.—Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, of the British Army....Ex-Congressman George M. Landers, of New Britain, Conn....Langdon S. Ward, treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions....Baron des Rotours, Conservative Deputy for a constituency in the Nord, France....Dowager Duchess of Buccleuch....Henry George Agar-Ellis, fourth Viscount Clifden....Captain Edward W. Owen, of Maryland....H. P. Rolfe, newspaper manager and one of the first settlers of Great Falls, Montana.

March 29.—Ex-Congressman John S. Peters, of Lebanon, Ind....E. C. Humes, president of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, Pa....Dr. James Kennedy, chemist, of San Antonio, Texas....John W. Cary, general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway....State Senator Robert Turner, of Colorado.

March 30.—Judge Randolph B. Martine, of New York City....Rev. Henry Bascom Ridgway, president of the

Garrett Biblical Institute, Chicago....Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour, first Baron Alcester....Rev. A. B. Earl, a well-known evangelist.

March 31.—Anton Caspar Hesing, a well-known Chicago editor....Charles Henry Mills, Baron Hillingdon....Rowland Clegg Clegg-Hill, third Viscount Hill....Lieut.-General Sir George Tompkins Chesney, K.C.B., M.P. for Oxford, England....Comtesse de Beaujeu, head of one of the oldest French-Canadian families.

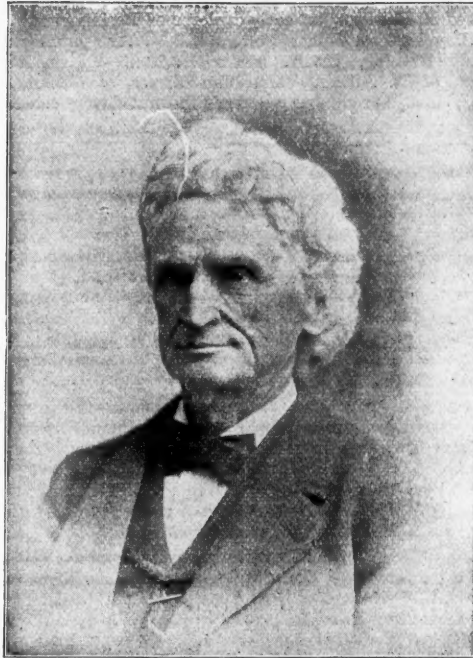
April 1.—Charles Camille Doucet, distinguished French dramatic author, and member and permanent secretary of the French Academy....Samuel J. Lee, a prominent colored lawyer of Charleston, S. C....John F. Cook, British Vice-Consul at St. Louis....Ex-Mayor Henry L. Fish, of Rochester, N. Y....Henry Ellis, superintendent of Cambridge (Mass.) manual training school....Very Rev. Robert Payne Smith, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, England....Hugh Burgess Jones, one of Baltimore's best known citizens....Dr. Isaac M. Himes, dean of the medical department of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

April 2.—David Marvin Stone, for many years editor of the *New York Journal of Commerce*....William Steenstrand, the great English cotton operator....Mrs. Leonard W. Jerome, once a celebrated New York belle....Gen. Thomas J. Jordan, of Philadelphia, a veteran of the Civil War.

April 3.—Henry Hammond, of Connecticut, for many years a leading anti-slavery agitator, and more recently State Railroad Commissioner....Major Andrew J. Hamilton, who planned the tunnel which released 105 prisoners from Libby Prison during the Civil War....Mrs. Paron Stevens, a noted society leader of New York City....Rev. Barton H. Cartwright, a pioneer Methodist preacher of Illinois....Dr. Chauncey Boughton, a prominent citizen of Saratoga Springs, N. Y....John H. Houston, of Greenville, S. C., one of the defenders of Fort Sumter....Captain Laughlin McKay, a survivor of American clipper ship commanders.

April 4.—Anthony Quinton Keasbey, a leading New Jersey lawyer....Ex-Governor William R. Marshall, of Minnesota....Gen. Leverett W. Wessells, of Connecticut....M. A. McLean, first Mayor of Vancouver, B. C.

April 5.—Ex-Representative Benjamin Gwinn Harris, of Maryland....A. W. M. Matheson, for many years Mas-



THE LATE PROFESSOR DANA, OF YALE.

ter in Chancery in Ottawa, Ont....Ex-Mayor Jabez L. Peck, of Pittsfield, Mass....Joseph A. Donohoe, formerly president of the Donohoe-Kelly Bank of San Francisco....G. H. Heilborn, managing editor of the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*....Major Louis Souther, of Springfield, Ill., for many years managing editor of the *Illinois State Journal*.

April 6.—Surgeon John W. Coles, U.S.N. (retired)....M. Vischnegradsky, formerly Russian Minister of Finance....Reuben Brooks Poole, for thirty years librarian of the New York City Y. M. C. A....Gen. John G. Farnsworth, agent for New York State at Washington....Charles Auguste Merlin, Senator of France....Theophilus B. Horwitz, a prominent Baltimore lawyer....Anthony McHugh Cannon, one of the first settlers of Spokane Falls, Wash.

April 7.—John Wallace, an early settler in Nebraska....Signor Curtopassi, Italian Ambassador to Russia....Ex-Governor James Lawson Kemper, of Virginia.

April 8.—Governor Joshua Perkins Hopkins Marvil, of Delaware....Henri Marie Léon, Marquis d'Andigne, Senator of France....William Henderson, of Glasgow, one of the founders of the Anchor Line....Frederick Ferdinand Myhlertz, Danish Consul at Philadelphia....Judge A. Scott Sloan, formerly a member of Congress from Wisconsin.

April 9.—W. Jennings Demorest, the New York publisher....Father F. H. Parke, Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic diocese of West Virginia....Brother Jasper, prefect of studies at Manhattan College, New York City....William Momberger, artist, of New York City....Felix Joachim Triest, for many years connected with the German-American press of New York City....Col. Asher Harmon, of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, C.S.A....Capt.



THE LATE REV. DR. DALE,
The English Non-Conformist Leader.

James H. Eldridge, an early explorer of Bering Straits. Pay Director James Fulton, U.S.N. Major Hugh Brady Fleming, U.S.A. (retired). Hon. William H. Hunt, of St. Albans, Vt. John Sawyer, of Wellesley Hills, Mass., a prominent worker in the anti-slavery cause.



THE LATE JAMES W. SCOTT.

.... The Cuban insurgent leader, General Guillermo Moncada.

April 10.—Ex-Mayor James Hoskinson, of Erie, Pa. Harry O. Tillman, a well-known Detroit politician. Ex-Sheriff Addison Crowley, of Chautauqua County, N. Y.

April 11.—Ex-Senator Clinton McCullough, of Elkton, Md. Mrs. Nancy Smith, of Spring Hill, Mass., one of the oldest pensioners of the Revolution. Frederick W. Knowland, general freight manager of the Central Pacific R. R.

April 12.—Hon. James H. Campbell, U. S. Minister to Sweden and Norway under President Lincoln. Hamilton Easter, founder of the oldest dry goods house in Baltimore. Dr. William Hunter Birkhead, of Newport, R. I. Paul Chenavard, the French painter. Dr. Benjamin F. Westbrook, a well-known physician of Brooklyn, N. Y.

April 13.—Dr. David L. Starr, a Prohibitionist of Pittsburgh, Pa. Rev. Edward F. Brady, an eminent Paulist

in charge of St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco. William F. Spotswood, of Petersburg, Va. Benjamin G. Bloss, founder of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. Judge David Aiken, of Greenfield, Mass. Dr. Gideon E. Moore, a chemist and assayer of New York City.

April 14.—Prof. James Dwight Dana, of Yale. James W. Scott, a well-known Chicago newspaper man. Mayor John Waters, of Newport, R. I. Rev. Dr. John Miller, of New Jersey.

April 15.—Julius Lothar von Meyer, the celebrated German chemist. Dr. John P. Blackmer, the prohibitionist and temperance worker, of Springfield, Mass. Charles H. Van Benthuyzen, head of a well-known Albany (N. Y.) printing house. Major Archibald B. Freeburn, U.S.A. (retired). Leverett Saltonstall, ex-Collector of the Port of Boston.

April 16.—Charles H. Mansur, Assistant Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury, formerly a member of Congress from Missouri.

April 17.—Dr. Charles Neidhard, a well-known homoeopathic physician of Philadelphia.

April 18.—Ex-Governor Robert Charles Wickliffe, of Louisiana. Granville Perkins, a well-known artist and illustrator.

April 19.—Charles Knox, the famous New York hatter. Sir George Scharf, the English artist and author....



THE LATE W. JENNINGS DEMOREST.

Jorge Isaacs, a celebrated author of Colombia, some of whose novels have been translated into English. Judge George Holbrook, of Connecticut. Colonel Thomas P. Robb, first mayor of Sacramento, California.

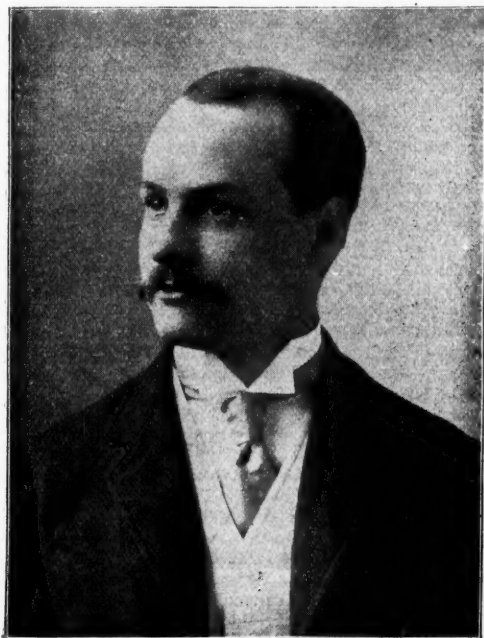
April 20.—George W. Baker, a well-known California attorney.

CONVENTIONS AND SUMMER GATHERINGS OF 1895.

EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

LARGE as has been the attendance at the great annual meetings of American teachers in past years, there is good reason to believe that the coming convention at Denver will exceed in numbers any assembly of the kind heretofore held. The attendance at Asbury Park, N. J., last year was reduced by the great railway strike at Chicago. It is expected that thousands will take the trip to Denver



From photograph by Sarony.

PROF. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

in July next from Eastern points, as the railway and hotel rates have been reduced one-half, and the extension of return tickets to September 1 will afford opportunity for many attractive side-trips through the interesting mountain scenery of the West. Conservative estimates place the probable attendance at over 10,000. Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia College, chief editor of the *Educational Review*, will preside. The choice of Dr. Butler to this important and honorable post is significant. It has not been customary for the Association to go outside the ranks of public school teachers and superintendents in electing its chief officers. Dr. Butler, however, while not a public school man himself, has been intimately associated with public school teachers for years, and has devoted no small share of his energies to an improvement in the methods of pedagogical training. It is freely conceded that he especially represents the most progressive tenden-

cies in the teachers' profession, and his influence, through the *Educational Review*, in elevating the standards of primary as well as secondary and higher instruction throughout the country is increasingly great. The regular sessions of the Association proper, which will occupy four days, July 9-12, will be preceded by a meeting of the National Council of Education, a body of sixty teachers chosen by election from the general membership, which will hold two public sessions daily, July 5-8. On the afternoons of July 10, 11 and 12, the various departments will meet—they are Kindergarten, Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education, Normal Education, Music, Art, Business, Industrial and Child-study. The Herbart Club will meet July 10 and 11. In the morning sessions of the general Association the following will be the leading topics of discussion: "Co-ordination of Studies in Elementary Education," "The Duty and Opportunity of the Schools in Promoting Patriotism and Good Citizenship," and "The Instruction and Improvement of Teachers Now at Work in the Schools."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

Many teachers in the Eastern portion of the country who cannot go to Denver in July will avail themselves of the privileges offered by the American Institute of Instruction, which will meet at Portland, Maine, on the same dates as the Denver gathering. The Institute is a far more venerable and perhaps not less enthusiastic body than its larger competitor, though it has never attempted to cover so broad a territory. Its membership includes many of the leading educators and writers on educational subjects, especially in the Eastern States; its presiding officer this year is Superintendent Stetson, of Maine.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION OF NEW YORK.

As regards the interests of higher and secondary education, the yearly University Convocation at Albany has attained an importance second to that of no other similar assembly. This year's meeting will be held one week earlier than formerly—June 27-29. Presidents Harper, of Chicago; Eliot, of Harvard, and Schurman, of Cornell, will take part.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Another body very largely academic in the complexion of its membership is the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Under the presidency of Prof. E. W. Morley, of Cleveland, the forty-fourth meeting of the Association will be held this year at Springfield, Mass., August 28-31. The Association meets in nine sections, as follows: "A," Mathematics and Astronomy; "B," Physics; "C," Chemistry; "D," Mechanical Science and Engineering; "E," Geology and Geography; "F," Zoology; "G," Botany; "H," Anthropology; "I," Economic Science and Statistics. A vice-president and secretary are designated for each section: the permanent secretary of the entire Association is Prof. F. W. Putnam, of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University.

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-seventh annual session of this Association will be held at Cleveland, July 9-11, 1895, at the invitation of Adelbert College, of Western Reserve University. The

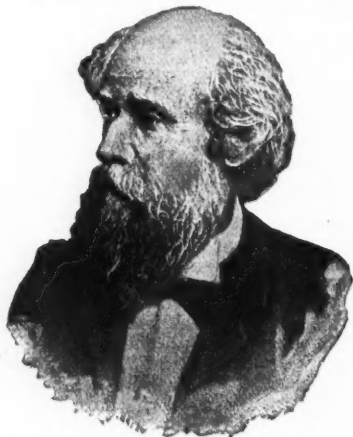
chairman of the local committee of arrangements is Prof. S. B. Platner, of Adelbert College. The programme of papers will be issued toward the end of June. The Association is officered exclusively by university and college professors. The president for the current year is Prof. John H. Wright, of Harvard. Prof. Herbert Weir Smyth, of Bryn Mawr College, acts as secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

The general meeting of this body has been fixed to begin at Niagara Falls on June 18, and will probably continue three days. The president of the Institute is Prof. Edwin J. Houston, of Philadelphia; the secretary is Mr. Ralph W. Pope, of New York City.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

Secretary Raymond informs us that while the time and place of the next meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers have not been definitely fixed as yet, there is a pretty general expectation and desire which render it probable that the meeting will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., about the early part of October next. At the annual meeting, February 19, Mr. Jos. D. Weeks, of Pittsburgh, was elected president for the ensuing year, to suc-



PROF. JOSEPH LE CONTE.

ceed Mr. John Fritz, of Bethlehem, Pa. An adjourned continuation of the annual meeting was held in Florida, from March 27 to April 8, including sessions at Ocala, Tampa Bay and St. Augustine, visits to phosphate mines of the West Coast region, the "Disston Plantations" of land reclaimed by extensive drainage-canals, and the beautiful scenery and winter resorts of the East Coast, from Palm Beach to St. Augustine. At this meeting the name of Prof. Joseph Le Conte, of the University of California, was added to the brief list of the honorary members of the Institute, in recognition of his distinguished services to American geology, and particularly to the science of ore-deposits. This subject has been for two years past the theme of a most animated and suggestive discussion by the members of the Institute, on the basis of a brilliant and elaborate treatise contributed by the late Prof. Franz Poserpy, of Vienna, and presented at the Chicago International meeting of August, 1893. This treatise, with the discussion, will be shortly published by the Institute in a separate volume.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

The next meeting of this organization will take place in Detroit, Mich., June 25-28. There will be professional sessions in the mornings, as usual, excursions to points of interest in the afternoons, and a reception on one of the evenings. Eckley B. Cox, of Drifton, Pa., is president of the Society, and F. R. Hutton, of New York City, secretary.

NATIONAL ROAD CONFERENCE AT ATLANTA.

The National League for Good Roads will probably not hold a convention during this year, but the central committee of the National Road Conference, of which Governor Levi K. Fuller, of Vermont, is chairman, and which was authorized by the conference at Asbury Park in July last to call another conference this year, has arranged to combine with the directors of the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta in calling a general conference or parliament of all associations and prominent individuals concerned in the movement for good roads to meet there on October 17, 18 and 19, at which time the Farmers' National Congress, the Bankers' Association, and perhaps other bodies, will be in session or about closing. Notice will be given through the press to all concerned, and it is especially intended that exhibitors of road-making machinery shall be invited to join in a practical demonstration of methods of road building under varying conditions, at that time. The details of this plan will be communicated to them when fully determined.

NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The fourth National Irrigation Congress will be held at Albuquerque, New Mexico, for the four days beginning September 16, 1895. The first Southern Irrigation Congress will be held at Atlanta, Ga., for the three days beginning October 8, 1895. The present year is witnessing more progress for the irrigation cause than any previous one. Mr. William E. Smythe, of the *Irrigation Age*, is active in arousing interest in the approaching congresses.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The twenty-second annual Conference of Charities and Correction is to meet at New Haven, Conn., May 24-30, 1895. The Conference discusses the whole field of charities and correction, including the care of the insane and feeble-minded, soldiers' homes, dependent and delinquent children, prisons and reformatories, charity organizations, sociological instruction in colleges, etc. Robert Treat Paine, of Boston, will preside. Special attention will be given to the subjects of charity organization in cities and sociological instruction in institutions of learning, though a very full programme has been prepared, and papers are promised by experts on a vast range of topics.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The American Social Science Association will meet at Saratoga in September, but the programme has not yet been prepared.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the American Medical Association will be held in Baltimore, on May 7, 8, 9 and 10. All the sessions will be held in the new Music Hall, which is large enough to accommodate not only the general sessions, but also the different sections. The programme of the general sessions so far as determined will consist of addresses of welcome by the Governor of Maryland, the Mayor of Baltimore and members of the local medical profession; the annual address of the president, Dr. Donald Maclean, of Detroit, Mich., and general ad-

dresses on "Medicine," by Dr. William E. Quine, of Illinois; on "Surgery," by Dr. C. A. Wheaton, of Minnesota, and on "State Medicine," by Dr. H. D. Holton, of Vermont. In these addresses the most marked advances of the year in these departments of medical knowledge are summarized and critically discussed. There are twelve sections devoted to the special branches of medicine and surgery, all of which will hold two sessions each day to discuss the scientific and practical subjects brought before them. In the section on Neurology and Medical Jurisprudence, hypnotism will be the special subject for a symposium, in which some of the most eminent neurologists in the country are expected to take part.

It is expected that from 1,500 to 2,000 physicians will be in attendance. Entertainments will be provided by a committee composed of the most representative of Baltimore's medical men.

The influence of this great national Association is constantly extending. Its membership is composed of representative men and covers every State and Territory in the Union. At the meeting in May a proposition will be voted upon to admit to equality of membership representatives of the medical profession from the Dominion of Canada, Labrador and Newfoundland. As this proposition will doubtless carry, the present year will witness the union of the entire medical profession of North America speaking the English language. The Pan-American Medical Congress held in Washington in 1893, which was called at the instance of this Association, has already laid the foundation for the union of the profession of the entire western hemisphere.

During the three days just preceding the Association meeting, the American Academy of Medicine, whose membership consists exclusively of alumni of "respectable institutions of learning," will hold sessions in Baltimore. The chief objects of this organization are, to bring those physicians who are alumni of classical, scientific and medical schools into closer relations with one another, and to encourage young men to pursue regular courses of study in classical and scientific institutions before beginning the study of medicine; the membership is over 700.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

The American Bar Association will hold its eighteenth annual meeting at Detroit, Mich., on August 28, 29 and 30, 1895. The programmes will not be printed for some time, and it is not possible yet to announce the readers of papers. There is always an address by the president, containing a summary of legislation in the various states during the past year, and an annual address, and two or more additional papers, besides reports of committees and debate thereon. In connection with the meetings of the Association there will be a meeting of the section of Legal Education, and also of the section of Patent Law. The officers of the Association are: president, James C. Carter, of New York; secretary, John Hinkley, of Baltimore; treasurer, Francis Rawle, of Philadelphia. It is understood that the commissioners on uniform State laws (particularly in regard to marriage and divorce, forms of acknowledgments of deeds, and bills and notes) are expected to meet at Detroit just before the Association meeting.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The librarians of the country will meet at Denver in July or August of the present year. It was the original intention to hold the annual meeting in the week of August 12, but an urgent request was made that the date be changed to July, in which case the meeting would follow the great

gathering of teachers. This matter will be decided later by the executive committee. The Association is now officered by the following librarians: president, H. M. Utley, Detroit Public Library; vice-presidents, J. C. Dana, Denver Public Library; Mary S. Cutler, of the New York State Library School; Ellen M. Coe, New York Free Circulating Library; secretary, Frank P. Hill, Newark Public Library; recorder, Henry J. Carr, Scranton Public Library; treasurer, George Watson Cole, Jersey City Public Library. The membership numbers about 600 and includes the most progressive librarians in the country, those who fully recognize the educational importance of the modern library movement.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ELOCUTIONISTS.

The National Association of Elocutionists meets for the week beginning June 24, 1895, in Boston. This association, now in the fourth year of its existence, is the first and only national organization of professional readers, lecturers and, teachers in the world. Its object is to advance the study of expression both as an art and as a science by raising the standard of execution and by investigation of the phenomena of speech and action. During the short period of its activity over seventy papers have been read at its annual meetings, representing the best thought of the profession, while the greater number of successful readers in the East have been heard at its evening entertainments. The active membership includes representative readers, speakers, actors and teachers of all branches of elocutionary work, from the elementary exercises of the kindergarten to the most advanced oratorical and dramatic instruction in colleges and special schools. Beside the regular membership, all who are interested in the work of the organization may attend its meetings and take part in its discussions by becoming associate members.

Among the subjects announced for papers and discussions at the coming meeting are: "Methods of Teaching Psychology in Expression," various phases of the "Technique of Voice and Action," "Elocution in Colleges," "Stammering," and the adoption of a more accurate nomenclature. Three hours daily are devoted to these subjects, while four evening sessions are given up to readings and recitals by eminent representatives of the artistic side of elocution.

The Association publishes an annual report embodying the greater number of the papers presented and much of the *viva voce* discussions thereon. Members of the profession, either in the United States or Canada, are eligible to membership.

Following are the officers for the present year: president, F. F. Mackay, Broadway Theatre Building, New York City; vice-presidents, George R. Phillips, New York City; F. Townsend Southwick, New York City; secretary, Thos. C. Trueblood, Ann Arbor, Mich.; treasurer, E. L. Barbour, New Brunswick, N. J.; chairman board of directors, William B. Chamberlain, Chicago, Ill.; chairman literary committee, S. H. Clark, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; chairman ways and means committee, Robert I. Fulton, Delaware, O.; chairman of trustees, Hannibal A. Williams, New York City.

The Association is making a special effort to have every city of twenty-five thousand and more inhabitants provide a separate school for the instruction of stammerers, where they will not merely receive the proper vocal training, but be constantly under the supervision, during school hours, of teachers familiar with the treatment of such deficiencies and able to check every tendency to fall back into the old habit. Such schools have been eminently successful in Germany.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS AT BOSTON.

Three years ago, before the meeting of the Societies of Christian Endeavor in New York City, it was predicted in these columns that old New Yorkers would be surprised—



DR. F. E. CLARK,
President of the Society of Christian Endeavor.

and they were. The attendance from outside the city exceeded 25,000. But the organization has been growing during these three years; it now counts more than 2,000,000 members, and the officers will feel disappointed if they do not muster at Boston on July 10 next more than 50,000 delegates. For the opening of this truly mammoth convention fifteen or twenty of Boston's largest church buildings will be required. Indeed, the whole occasion will be rather a simultaneous holding of many conventions in one city than a compact gathering of all the delegates in any single meeting-place. At one stage in the proceedings, however, there will be an imposing massing of the forces on the historic Boston Common, where Governor Greenhalge will address as many thousands as can be grouped within the sound of his voice on the duties of good citizenship. In this rally of the cohorts of present-day Christianity, unparalleled as a spectacle in this day and generation, we imagine that there will be something to stir the blood of even conventional Boston.

The Young People's Union of the Baptist churches will hold its annual convention at Baltimore July 18. Workers throughout the United States and Canada will be represented, and the attendance is estimated at 10,000.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of North America will hold their thirty-first convention in Springfield, Mass., May 8-12. The commodious new building of the Springfield Association will be fully utilized for convention purposes, one entire floor being given up to an exhibition of the result of educational work conducted by associations throughout the country, as well as by the various training schools for association work, one of which, by the way, is located at Springfield.

Among the speakers who have already consented to address the convention are: President J. M. Coulter, D.D., of Lake Forest University, Ill.; Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D., of Brooklyn; Mr. H. M. Moore, of Boston; Colonel John J. McCook, of New York; Mr. Thos. Cochran, of St. Paul; Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D., secretary A. B. C. F. M., Boston; Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, New York; Prof. Graham Taylor, Chicago; General O. O. Howard, and Mr. D. L.

Moody. Other representative and popular speakers will be secured. The singing will be led by Mr. George C. Stebbins, of Brooklyn.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE KINGDOM.

A conference under the auspices of the new association known as the Brotherhood of the Kingdom will be held at Marlborough, N. Y., August 5-9. The aims of this Brotherhood are thus expressed by one of its founders, the Rev. Walter Rauschenbusch, of New York City:

"We desire to see the Kingdom of God once more the great object of Christian preaching; the inspiration of Christian hymnology; the foundation of systematic theology; the enduring motive of evangelistic and missionary work; the religious inspiration of social work and the social outcome of religious inspiration; the object to which a Christian man surrenders his life, and in that surrender saves it to eternal life; the common object in which all religious bodies find their unity; the great synthesis in which the regeneration of the spirit, the enlightenment of the intellect, the development of the body, the reform of political life, the sanctification of industrial life, and all that concerns the redemption of humanity shall be embraced."

THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY UNION.

This unique organization holds its annual meeting June 12-19, at Clifton Springs, N. Y. Participation in the proceedings is restricted to foreign missionaries, whether in service or retired. The Union has no connection with any mission board or society, but draws its membership from individual missionaries as such. The attendance usually comprises more than one hundred foreign missionaries, representing all the Protestant denominations of the United States and Canada, and a large proportion of the mission fields of the world. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. Henry H. Jessup, of Beirut, Syria (Presbyterian), and the Rev. Dr. Jacob Chamberlain, of India (Reformed Dutch Church), will take part in this year's conference. The Rev. Dr. J. T. Gracey, of Rochester, N. Y., is president of the Union; Rev. W. H. Belden, of Clifton Springs, is secretary.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church North will meet at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 16. The most important



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

subject to be considered by this body will be the question of Assembly control of Presbyterian theological seminaries. President Patton, of Princeton, will deliver an address on "The Fundamental Doctrines of the Presbyterian Church;" Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, will speak on "The Influence of Presbyterianism in Other Churches," and Dr. W. H. Roberts, of Philadelphia, will discuss "The Growth and Future of the United Church."

Of the other Presbyterian bodies in the United States, two—the Presbyterian Church South and the Cumberland Presbyterians—meet in General Assemblies on the same date with the Pittsburgh meeting, May 16, the former at Dallas, Texas, and the latter at Meridian, Miss. The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church is to convene at Pittsburgh, May 22.

The General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America, which holds the Presbyterian system, will meet at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 5.

THE BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES,

representing the 800,000 white Baptists of the North, will be held at Saratoga Springs, beginning Monday, May 27, with a meeting of the Woman's American Baptist Home



GEN. THOMAS J. MORGAN.

Mission Society, headquarters at Chicago, Miss Mary G. Burdette corresponding secretary.

The American Baptist Missionary Union, headquarters at Boston, Rev. Drs. H. C. Mabie and S. W. Duncan corresponding secretaries, to which society is committed the work of foreign missions, will hold its sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 28 and 29. The American Baptist Home Mission Society, headquarters in New York, Rev. Drs. T. J. Morgan and H. L. Morehouse secretaries, will meet on Thursday and Friday, May 30 and 31. The American Baptist Publication Society, headquarters at Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Rowland corresponding secretary, will hold its anniversary on Saturday and Monday, June 1 and 3. The annual sermons before the respective societies will be preached morning, afternoon and evening of Sunday, June 2.

The Southern Baptist Convention, representing the 1,200,000 white Baptists of the South, will hold its annual session in the city of Washington, beginning on Thursday,



GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

May 9, and closing on Sunday, May 12. Rev. Drs. I. T. Tichenor and D. C. Willingham are the secretaries of the Home and Foreign Boards.

The American Baptist Education Society, headquarters in New York, Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse acting secretary, will hold its annual session in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, May 8.

The annual session of the Baptist Congress is to be held at Providence, R. I., November 12-14. Among the important topics to be considered at this meeting are "Monism," "The Relation of the State to Semi-public Corporations and Their Employees," "The Physiological Basis of Morality" and "The Books of the New Testament in the Light of Modern Research." The Rev. Dr. H. M. Sanders, of New York City, is chairman of the executive committee of the Congress. Rev. Walter Rauschenbusch is secretary.

MEETINGS OF CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society will be held at Saratoga, June 4-6. Gen. O. O. Howard will preside. The Rev. Wm. H. Davis, D.D., of Detroit, Mich., will preach the annual sermon. Among the speakers will be Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Hon. Wm. H. Alexander, of Nebraska; Dr. W. L. Phillips, of Connecticut; Dr. R. R. Meredith, and Field Secretaries Shellin, Puddefoot and Wiard. The woman's meeting will be under the direction of Mrs. H. S. Caswell. Secretaries Clark, Kincaid and Choate will present papers which will be the bases of discussion.

The National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States will meet in Syracuse, N. Y., October 9. This Council was organized at Oberlin, Ohio, in 1871, but a Council had been held at Boston in 1865, of which the organization at Oberlin was the natural sequel. The main purpose of the Council is to consult upon the common interests of all the churches, their duties in the work of evangelization, the united development of their resources, and their relations to all other Christian bodies. The right of each church to self-government and administration is firmly maintained, and this National Council can never exercise legislative or judicial authority nor consent to act as council of reference. Each state body is entitled to one delegate, and to an additional delegate for each ten thousand church members or a major fraction of that number. The Council represents to-day 5,300 churches and 580,000 members. The possible size of the body would therefore be between five and six hundred. At least four hundred

delegates may be expected. The last Council met in Minneapolis, and the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Alonzo H. Quint, holds office until his successor is elected. The Rev. Henry A. Hazen, of Massachusetts, is the secretary. Among the subjects likely to be considered may be named: "Our Relations with Other Denominations," in a report of a committee of which the Rev. Dr. William H. Ward, of the *Independent*, is chairman; "Doctrinal Preaching," by the Rev. Dr. James Brand; "The Education of Our Ministers," in papers by the Rev. Henry Hopkins and Rev. Arthur H. Wellman; "City Evangelization," an important report by Rev. Judson Titsworth, of Milwaukee. A paper is expected by the Rev. B. Fay Mills on "The Evangelistic Church," and an address from Mr. Dwight L. Moody. Dr. Francis E. Clark will speak on the Christian Endeavor movement. The final and perhaps most important discussion of the session will be on the subject of "Capital and Labor," on which a report will be presented by Dr. Washington Gladden.

Immediately following the Triennial Council meeting at Syracuse, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, under whose auspices the work of the American Congregational churches in foreign lands is conducted, will meet in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the Church of the Pilgrims (Dr. Storrs). The annual sermon will be preached October 15 by Dr. G. A. Gordon, of Boston. Dr. Storrs has for some years been president of the Board.

The following week, October 22-24, at Detroit, Mich., will occur the annual meeting of the American Missionary Association, which carries on the work of the Congregational churches of the country among the colored people of the South and the Indians. The president of the Association is President Merrill E. Gates, of Amherst College.

THE UNITARIAN BODIES.

The American Unitarian Association celebrates the seventieth anniversary of its organization at its annual meeting in Boston, May 28.

It has been decided to hold a meeting of the National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches in Washington, D. C., October 21-24. The programmes of these meetings have not yet been arranged.

UNIVERSALIST GENERAL CONVENTION.

The next biennial session of the Universalist General Convention will be held in Meriden, Conn., October 23. This body is the ecclesiastical and legislative council of the Universalist churches of the United States and Canada, and is made up of delegates, clerical and lay, from the various state conventions. Hon. Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island, is president, and Rev. G. L. Demarest, of New Hampshire, secretary.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will meet at Minneapolis on the first Wednesday of October. This is the great gathering of the year for Episcopalians, and is in every sense a national convention.

SOCIETIES AND FRATERNAL ORDERS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The twenty-ninth national encampment of the G. A. R. will be held at Louisville, Ky., September 11-13. This will be the first encampment to be held south of Mason and Dixon's line. Gen. Thomas G. Lawler, of Rockford, Ill., is the Commander-in-Chief, and C. C. Jones, Adjutant-General. It is estimated that the coming encampment will bring 300,000 people to Louisville. About 1,200 delegates

with voting rights will be present. The citizens of Louisville are raising \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the encampment. The cities of Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind., just across the Ohio River from Louisville, will aid in caring for the crowds.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

The veterans of the Confederate army of the war between the States maintain an organization very similar to that of the G. A. R. In the society known as the United Confederate Veterans the General Commanding, the present year, is U. S. Senator J. B. Gordon, of Georgia. The Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff is Gen. George Moorman, of New Orleans. There are now in the order 580 camps, corresponding to posts in the G. A. R. A great reunion will be held at Houston, Texas, May 22-24, inclusive. Among the important topics for discussion at that gathering will be the best methods of securing impartial history and the enlisting of each State in the compilation and preservation of the history of her citizen soldiery; the care of disabled, destitute or aged veterans and their widows and orphans; the care of the graves of both known and unknown dead buried at Gettysburg, Fort Warren, and Camps Morton, Chase and Douglas, and at other points; the annual decoration of graves, and other like objects dear to the Southern veteran.



GEN. THOMAS G. LAWLER,
Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.

SONS OF VETERANS U. S. A.

The fourteenth annual encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., will be held in Knoxville, Tenn., September 16-19. William E. Bundy, of Cincinnati, is Commander-in-Chief, and H. V. Speelman, Adjutant-General.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The twenty-sixth triennial conclave of the Knights Templar of the United States will be held in Boston, August 27. The Most Eminent Grand Master is Hon. Hugh McCurdy, of Michigan.

THE "ODD FELLOWS."

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will meet this year at Atlantic City, N. J.,



from photograph by Bell.

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON.

September 16. The Grand Sire is John W. Stebbins, of Rochester, N. Y. Delegates will represent the 800,000 members of the American branch of the order.

THE UNITED WORKMEN.

The Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen is to assemble at Atlanta, Ga., on the second Tuesday of June.

THE "GOOD TEMPLARS."

The next biennial session of the International Supreme Lodge I. O. G. T.—an order which now numbers about 600,000 members—will begin June 26 in the city of Boston. Representatives will attend from nearly every civilized nation on the globe. The juvenile branch, which is also international, is to meet in Boston June 24. Dr. D. H. Mann, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is at present the head of the order.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

The fifty-first annual session of the National Division Sons of Temperance will be held at Cleveland, July 10. The most important business will be the consideration of the report of the committee on revision of the constitution.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF PRESS CLUBS.

The fifth annual convention of the International League of Press Clubs will be held at Philadelphia, June 11-14. There are now thirty-one clubs in the League, and the probability is that this number will be considerably increased before the date of the convention. All the officers of the League are well-known newspaper men. Mr. Clark Howell, of the *Atlanta Constitution*, is president, and

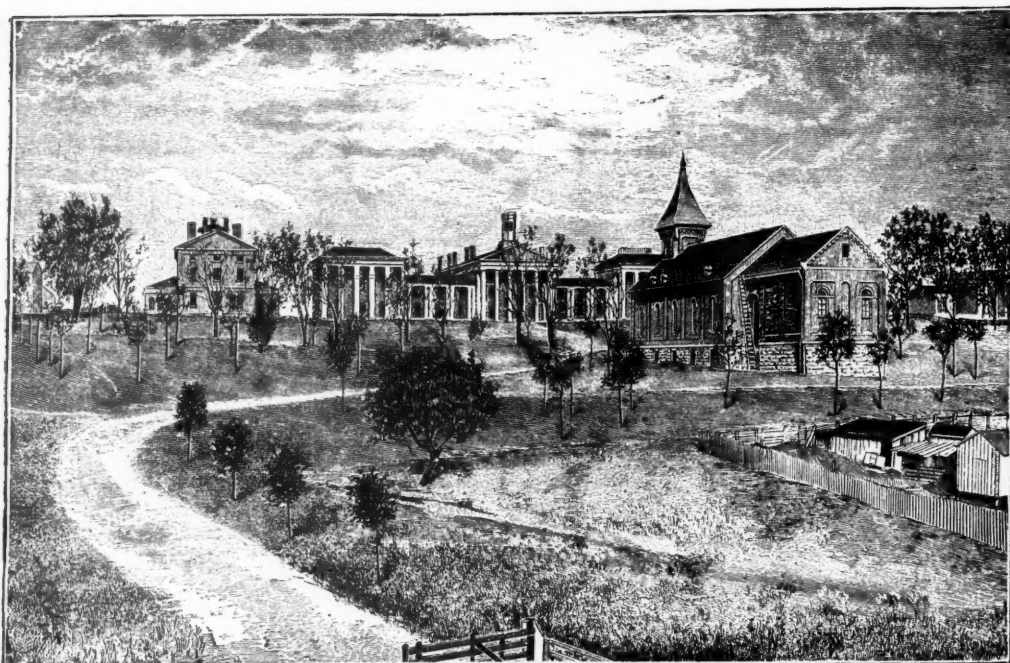
among the vice-presidents are such journalistic veterans as Murat Halstead, Col. John A. Cockerill and Hon. John A. Hennessy. Women press writers are represented by Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, of Georgia. Mr. Harry D. Vought, of the *Buffalo Courier*, acts as secretary of the organization.

SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The seventh annual congress of the Scotch-Irish and their descendants in America will be held at Lexington, Va., June next, from the 20th to the 23d, inclusive. All members of the race, as well as the general public, are invited to be present, but the exercises will be under the direction of the Scotch-Irish Society of America. Mr. Robert Bonner, of New York, is president of the Society, and will occupy the chair. The congress will be entertained by Washington and Lee University and by the citizens of Lexington. The population of the Valley of Virginia is almost exclusively of Scotch-Irish stock and Lexington is about its centre. The University is perhaps more distinctively Scotch-Irish than any other institution of learning in the United States. From its foundation, nearly 150 years ago, to the present time, its faculty and students have been largely of the Ulster blood. Lexington is rich in historic associations, not only of the Scotch-Irish race, but of all that has made Virginia famous. It is expected that the welcome address of the occasion will be delivered by the Governor of Virginia, after the example followed by all the other states in which the Society has met. Virginia will be given the preference in the selection of the speakers, the purpose of meeting in different states being to bring out the history of all sections of the country. Hon. John Randolph Tucker will be one of the orators of the occasion. Dr. John Hall, of New York, will be invited to deliver the sermon at the old-time Covenant service,



MR. CLARK HOWELL.



WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

which is always held under the auspices of the local committees. Vice-President Stevenson, Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, and many other leading public men of the day are members of the Society, and are expected to be present. Perhaps no other organization of the kind in the country has so large a list of noted people in proportion to its numbers. The objects of the Society, as briefly stated in its constitution, are :

The preservation of Scotch-Irish history and associations, the increase and diffusion of knowledge regarding Scotch-Irish people, the keeping alive of the characteristic qualities of the race, the promotion of intelligent patriotism, and the development of social intercourse and fraternal feeling.

A volume is issued annually by the Society. Six of the publications have already been printed. The series is entitled "The Scotch-Irish in America." It is the only distinctive history of the race and is the standard authority on which current historical writers are drawing for all that pertains to the Scotch-Irish people. The secretary is A. C. Floyd, Chattanooga, Tenn.

MUNICIPAL REFORM CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the National Municipal League and the third national conference for good city government will be held in Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 29, 30 and 31. Papers on the municipal condition of nearly all the larger cities of the country will be read by delegates, and among those who have been invited to address the meetings are Theodore Roosevelt, Carl Schurz, Charles J. Bonaparte and James C. Carter. All associations of men or women having for an object the improvement of municipal government or the promotion of good citizenship are urged to send delegates to the conference, and individuals interested in these objects are invited to attend.

AMERICAN SUMMER SCHOOLS.

THE CHAUTAUQUA SYSTEM.

The plans for the coming season of the department of instruction of what is now known as the Chautauqua System of Popular Education have been made known through various agencies to the hosts of students who compose the constituency of that great institution. Even larger attention than usual is to be given to American topics. The schedule includes courses of lectures on "American History," by John Fiske and Edward Everett Hale, a "Comparison of the American and English Constitutions," by Prof. W. H. Mace, of Syracuse; a course on "Municipal Problems in the United States," by Prof. E. R. L. Gould, of Johns Hopkins; three lectures on "Practical American Politics," by Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell; four lectures on "The Food of the American People," by F. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University. There will also be lectures on American literature, scenery, social life, and the like. The Department of English in the School of Arts and Sciences will be made especially strong. There will be eleven courses offered in this department by Prof. A. S. Cook, of Yale, Prof. C. T. Winchester, of Wesleyan, Prof. L. A. Sherman, of the University of Nebraska, and E. H. Lewis, of the University of Chicago. Two distinguished foreign visitors, Principal A. M. Fairbairn, of Mansfield College, Oxford, England, and Prof. Alexander B. Bruce, of the Free College, Glasgow, will give lectures during the season.

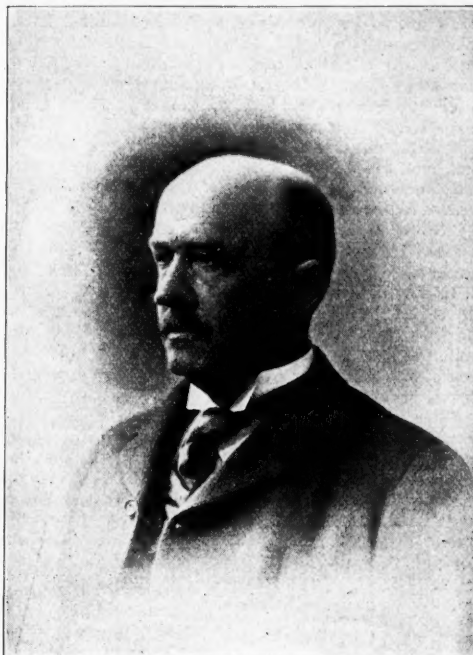
The whole educational system made up of the Chautauqua Summer Schools has been reorganized, and the different departments have been related to each other more intimately, as the first step in a proposed plan of a curriculum of studies. It is hoped to make the six weeks' session at Chautauqua the working model of what may be accomplished in the way of organizing instruction so that

the different departments will not be carried on in isolation, but will supplement each other in a helpful, stimulating fashion.

THE PHILADELPHIA SUMMER MEETING.

The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching again announces summer courses of lectures to be given in the buildings of the University of Pennsylvania. The "Summer Meeting" will open on June 29, with an inaugural lecture on "Democracy," by Prof. Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton College. The meeting will continue four weeks. Courses are offered in six departments with from three to six hours daily in each. In the department of Literature and History there will be lectures by Sara Y. Stevenson, Mr. Dana C. Munro, Prof. Richard D. Moulton, Prof. Bernadotte Perrin, of Yale; Prof. Martin L. D'Ooge, of the University of Michigan; Prof. John H. Wright, of Harvard; Prof. William A. Lamberton and Dr. Alfred Gudeman, of the University of Pennsylvania. The courses of this department as a whole will give a comprehensive survey of the civilization, religion, literature and art of ancient Greece.

The department of Civics and Politics in the Summer Meeting of 1895 will also be of unique value and interest. The courses in this department are designed to aid citizens in the study of the problems of free government. Prof. H. C. Adams, of the University of Michigan; Dr. E. R. L. Gould, professor-elect in the University of Chicago; Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the Rev. William Bayard Hale, of Connecticut; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard; Prof. Edmund J. James, of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell; Prof. Jesse Macy, of Iowa College; Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale; Prof. Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton; Dr. Albert A. Bird, of the American Society, and Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, will deliver courses averaging five lectures each.



PROF. WILLIAM G. SUMNER, OF YALE.

PLYMOUTH SCHOOL OF APPLIED ETHICS.

The managers of the very successful School of Applied Ethics, which has held three sessions at Plymouth, Mass., have decided to continue the School the present summer.



A VIEW OF THE CHAUTAUQUA GROUNDS.

The session will open July 8 and continue five weeks. There are to be four departments—Economics, Ethics, Education and History of Religion, and in all about eighty lectures will be given. In the department of Economics, directed by Prof. H. C. Adams, among those expected to lecture are Prof. J. B. Clark, of Amherst; Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale, and Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, of Washington. In the department of Ethics, as heretofore, Prof. Felix Adler will deliver most of the lectures. The courses in the department of Education will be given the last two weeks of the session, beginning July 29. Dr. J. G. Fitch, Royal Inspector of Schools of England; Dr. William T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education; Dr. James MacAlister, president Drexel Institute; Prof. Paul H. Hanus, of Harvard; Mr. Edwin D. Mead, editor of the *New England Magazine*; Miss Lucy Wheelock, of Boston; Mr. Ray Green Huling, Cambridge; Dr. E. M. Hartwell, Director of Physical Training, Boston, and President James M. Taylor, of Vassar College, are expected to lecture in this department.

The department of History of Religions, under the direction of Prof. C. H. Toy, will make a special study of some of the religious tendencies of the day. Among those who are to lecture in this department are Prof. Henry S. Nash, of the Cambridge Episcopal Theological School; Prof. George T. Ladd, of Yale; Prof. L. J. Huff, of the University of Vermont; Prof. Adolph Cohn, of Columbia College; Prof. Arthur R. Marsh, of Harvard; Prof. Robert M. Lovett, of the University of Chicago, and other well-known historical scholars.

A CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

A School of Social Economics and Methods of Social and Religious Work has just concluded its first session at Chicago Commons, the "social settlement" of Chicago Theological Seminary, and a summer session will be held at the same place, August 22-29. Prof. Graham Taylor, whose chair in Chicago Theological Seminary is that of Christian Sociology, and who also serves as warden of Chicago Commons, will preside as principal of the school. The programme, which is not yet complete, includes courses of lectures by Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, on the social settlement movement; by Prof. George D. Herron, of Iowa College, on "Social Religion," and by Prof. Graham Taylor, on "Outlines of Biblical Sociology." Special advantages will be afforded, in addition to the lecture courses, for the inspection of the philanthropic, reformatory, social and religious work and institutions of Chicago and Cook County. The building occupied by Chicago Commons is located at 140 North Union street, near Milwaukee avenue.

OVERLIN SUMMER SCHOOL OF CHRISTIAN SOCIOLOGY.

At a convention held in Oberlin, Ohio, last November, it was unanimously agreed to hold during the coming summer a School of Christian Sociology, to study the subject mainly from the practical side, and as the art of social control, rather than as a completed science. Such a school will be held June 20-29. The scheme of work embraces a series of addresses, followed in each case by full discussion. The general subject will be the "Causes and Proposed Remedies for Poverty." In accordance with the recommendation of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, representatives of labor and of capital, as well as eminent thinkers and writers, will have a place on the programme. Already the following have definitely promised to be present and to make addresses: Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, who will preside over the sessions; Mr. Thomas J. Morgan, of Chicago, the well-known socialist and labor

leader; Mr. Samuel Gompers, of New York, ex-president of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. James R. Sovereign, of Philadelphia, Grand Master Workman of the Order of the Knights of Labor; Mr. N. O. Nelson, of St. Louis, manufacturer, who has made a success of profit-sharing; Prof. John B. Clark, of Amherst College; Mr. Z. Swift Holbrook, of Chicago, sociological editor of the *Bibliotheca Sacra*; Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, and Rev. Dr. James Brand, of Oberlin.

The sessions of the school will begin at 9 A.M. on June 20, and close on the morning of June 29. There will be three conferences daily, at 9 A.M., 3 P.M., and 7 P.M. The fee for membership, admitting to all of the twenty-five conferences, will be \$5. There are many homes in the village where rooms and board can be secured at low rates. Those who would like to have accommodations engaged for them in advance, or who desire fuller information, may address President W. G. Ballantine, Oberlin, Ohio.

A SUMMER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY AT CLEVELAND.

A School of Theology will be held in Cleveland, under the auspices of Western Reserve University, July 8-17, 1895. The lecturers already engaged are: Principal A. M. Fairbairn, of Mansfield College, Oxford; Rev. Dr. A. H. Strong, president of Rochester Theological Seminary; Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert, Ph.D., D.D., of Union Theological Seminary, New York; Benjamin Wisner Bacon, D.D., of Oswego, N. Y.; George A. Gordon, D.D., pastor of the Old South Church, Boston; Dr. A. H. Bradford, of the *Outlook*, and others. These gentlemen will deliver courses usually of six lectures, although Principal Fairbairn's will consist of at least eight. Dr. Strong will lecture, first, upon the "Authority of Scripture," second, "Immanence and Transcendence," third, "Christ in Creation," fourth, "Ethical Monism, Its Philosophical Aspects," fifth, "Ethical Monism, Its Theological Aspects." Prof. McGiffert will lecture upon "The Apostolic Age." Dr. Bacon will lecture upon "The Biblical Literature," speaking first upon "The Origin of Current Ideas as to the Bible," second, "The Literary History of Israel Before the Exile," third, "The Literary History of Israel After the Exile," fourth, "The Beginning of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God," fifth, "The Apostle to the Gentiles," sixth, "The Johannine Literature." Dr. Gordon will give three lectures on "The Christ of To-day," speaking first upon "Christ in the Faith of To-day," second, "The Significance of a Supreme Christology," third, "Christ and the Pulpit of To-day." Four lectures will be given each day, two in the morning, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. A pamphlet fully describing the courses will be issued at an early date.

The fee for the whole course will be \$10, payable in advance. Board and room can be secured at the rate of from \$5 to \$10 a week. All further information will be gladly given by President Thwing.

This is the first school of the kind to be projected in the United States; the success of similar experiments in England has led to a trial here.

THE NORTHFIELD CONFERENCES.

The coming summer will witness another series of world-famous conferences and schools for Bible study at the home of Mr. D. L. Moody, in Northfield, Mass.

The World's Students' Conference will be held there, June 28-July 7. There will doubtless be an attendance of at least five hundred students, representing all the larger institutions of learning in this country and Canada, and many delegates from European universities will be present. Among the notable speakers already engaged are: D. L. Moody, Rev. Theodore Cuyler, J. Wilbur Chapman, Presi-

dent Patton, of Princeton College; Rt. Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall, Robert E. Speer, John R. Mott and Rev. Floyd Tompkins, Jr. The Bible study department will be carried on under the able leadership of Prof. James McConaughy, Prof. W. W. White and William H. Sallmon. A noteworthy feature of the gathering will be the presence of a visiting delegation of students from British universities. The Young Women's College Conference will be in session July 20-30.

The Thirteenth General Conference of Christian Workers will begin at Northfield, August 3, and continue a fortnight.

The speakers already definitely announced are: Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe, of London; Rev. R. A. Torrey, of Chicago, and Mr. D. L. Moody. Many other workers will be present to take an active part.

Between the conferences in July, Prof. W. W. White, of the Bible Institute, Chicago, will give Bible readings or lectures almost daily and during the remaining days of August, after the formal close of the General Conference, Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe will conduct similar meetings, together with Rev. R. A. Torrey.

Y. M. C. A. MEN AT LAKE GENEVA.

Very similar to the Northfield conferences are the gatherings each summer on the banks of Lake Geneva, in Southern Wisconsin. Here is held what is known as the Western Secretarial Institute of the Y. M. C. A. The coming session of this Institute will be the twelfth. The College Students' Conference, June 21-July 1, is similar in purpose to the great annual meeting at Northfield under the patronage of Mr. Moody, and several of this year's Northfield speakers will also participate in the earlier meetings at Lake Geneva.

The Summer School for General Secretaries and Physical Directors, July 17-August 17, provides short courses of instruction in subjects germane to the work of these respective Association officers. The aim is to meet the needs of two classes—those already in the work who wish to increase their efficiency, and those who expect to enter the work.

The Institute proper, August 1-14, partakes less of the nature of a school than of a conference. Daily lectures are offered, however, papers read and discussions held on various Association themes.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The International Convention of the Y. W. C. A. was held in April.

There will be three summer conferences, at Rogerville, Tenn., June 7-17; Lake Geneva, Wis., July 2-16; Northfield, Mass., July 20-30. Miss E. K. Price, the general secretary of the International Committee, will preside at these summer conferences, the speakers for which are not yet announced. Immediately following these conferences there will be a month's session of the training school for secretaries who are to enter the Association field, either in local or State work. This session of the training school will be held in Chicago, under the direction of Mrs. Wm. Boyd. The Lake Geneva meeting will be held on the grounds of the Western Secretarial Institute.

AN IOWA "SCHOOL OF THE KINGDOM."

The department of Applied Christianity in Iowa College announces a second summer conference to consider the question, Can we have a political revival of Christianity? This "School of the Kingdom" will be in session from June 26 to July 3, at Grinnell, Iowa. President George A. Gates, of Iowa College, will give a course of lectures on "The Christian Kingdom." President Slocum, of Colo-

rado College, will speak upon related themes. Rev. Dr. J. H. Ecob, of Albany, N. Y., will give a series of addresses upon the needed reformation and unification of the Christian Church. Prof. Graham Taylor, D.D., of Chicago Theological Seminary, will lecture upon the relation of the Church to the problem of the city and to civic regeneration. Prof. George D. Herron, of Iowa College, will develop in a course of lectures the themes discussed in his recent book, "The Christian State." Prof. Jesse Macy, of Iowa College, will treat of "Christian Politics." Prof. John R. Commons, of Indiana University, will lecture on municipal reform. Rev. B. Fay Mills will give a series of addresses on "The Evangelism of the Kingdom." Mr. S. H. Hadley, of New York City, will speak of rescue work in cities. There will be many other brief addresses and platform meetings.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS.

All the leading summer schools and assemblies now make provision for the needs of school teachers, but a few long-established and well-attended institutions are devoted exclusively to pedagogical science and methods. This is true of the Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute, at Cottage City, Mass., which will open its eighteenth annual session July 8. Among the lecturers the present season will be President Payne, of Nashville; Prof. Royce, of Harvard; Prof. G. H. Palmer, of Harvard; Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, ex-president of Wellesley College; Dr. J. W. Dickinson, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt and Mrs. Eva D. Kellogg, of Boston. Prof. William A. Mowry, of Hyde Park, Mass., is president of the Institute. The location of the school is attractive to such as enjoy the sea air.

A similar school has been maintained for some ten years at Glens Falls, N. Y., under the successful management of Prof. Sherman Williams. It is known as the "National Summer School." While this school deals incidentally with subject matter, it is really a school for professional study, bearing about the same relation to those summer schools that deal only with subject matter that a normal school does to an academy. The instructors in this school are men and women of national reputation. The students come from every State in the Union, and from all classes of schools, from the wayside district school to the college. Normal school instructors and principals and superintendents are largely represented. Conferences or "round tables" of those engaged in the same kind of work are held each day. Special attention will be given the coming session to kindergarten work and to its relation to the work of the first-year primary. The instruction covers the whole range from the kindergarten to the high school. Psychology, Pedagogy and School Management will be presented by Dr. E. E. White, and the other departments will be under the management of instructors of like eminence. The school will open Tuesday, July 16, and continue in session three weeks.

Still another of these teachers' schools which can claim a national constituency is that known as the Cook County Normal Summer School, at Chicago, under the presidency of Col. W. F. Parker. This school is held for three weeks, beginning July 15. The faculty is composed entirely of the regular teachers in the Cook County Normal School, all the apparatus of which is placed at the disposal of teachers attending the Summer School.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL OF AMERICA.

The school maintained for the past two summers by the Roman Catholics of the country, near Plattsburgh, N. Y., on Lake Champlain, has won the generous support of bishops, clergy and laity, and is now regarded as one of the



CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION AND
ASSEMBLY BUILDING.



LAKE SHORE ON CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL
GROUNDS, PLATTSBURGH.

important institutions of the Church in America. The session of 1895 will open July 6 and close August 19. Among the lecturers, George Parsons Lathrop will deal with "The Beginnings of English Literature;" Richard Malcolm Johnston, of Baltimore, will discuss "The Evolution of the Novel," and John La Farge, of New York City, will give four lectures on "The Philosophy of Art." The most eminent prelates of the Church in the United States will deliver sermons and addresses during the session. The school appeals to all Catholics, and especially to Catholics of means and culture who wish to be associated with every movement that tends to the glory of the Church, the bettering of the people, and the ennobling of our country. An opportunity is now given them to be identified with a great intellectual and social movement, and thus share in the result which must come from it.

THE BAY VIEW SCHOOLS.

The work at Bay View, Michigan, begins on July 9, the regular university courses continuing five weeks. There are five schools—the College, with President Coulter, of Lake Forest University, at the head; the School of Methods, with Dr. R. G. Boone in charge; the Conservatory of Music, directed by Mr. J. H. Hahn, at the head of the Detroit Conservatory; the Art School, under Mr. J. H. Vanderpoel, of the Chicago Art Institute, and the Bible School, with Prof. F. K. Sanders, of Yale, as principal. Physical culture and elocution receive due attention, and an inter-collegiate oratorical contest will take place on "College Day."

The Bay View Assembly, which opens July 17, will have a marked English color. English history, literature, social studies, life and tours will be studied in popular courses of lectures with Prof. John Fiske, of Harvard; Prof. H. Morse Stevens, of Cornell; Prof. H. H. Boyesen, of Columbia; Mr. Goldwin Smith, of Canada; Col. Homer B. Sprague, Miss Mary E. Beedy, Mr. H. H. Rogan, Mr. Percy Alden, of England, and others. Besides, sociology, art and music will be studied under lecturers of rank, such as Prof. Graham Taylor, of Chicago; Prof. John Commons, of Indiana University; Gen. Francis Walker, Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, and others. The superintendent of the whole Bay View system, which includes also a reading circle, is Mr. John M. Hall, of Flint, Mich.

THE COLORADO SUMMER SCHOOL.

The fourth annual session of the Colorado Summer School begins July 15, and continues four weeks. The lecturers

in the department of literature will be Prof. H. H. Boyesen, of Columbia College; Prof. W. C. Wilkinson, of the University of Chicago, and Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, of Yale. Prof. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, will give a course of lectures on economics. President Slocum, of Colorado College, will lecture on psychology. The departments of German, French, botany, geology, history, pedagogy, mathematics, art, music and kindergarten work are fully manned. It is probable that many of the teachers who attend the meeting of the National Educational Association at Denver will remain to take advantage of the excellent instruction offered in the Summer School, which is located at Colorado Springs.

OTHER SUMMER SCHOOLS.

More than one hundred summer schools will be in active operation in the United States during the coming season. It is manifestly impossible for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS to attempt to give the announcements of all of them. We have selected for mention a few of those which for one reason or another have obtained more than local recognition. Other important summer school undertakings which should be named in this connection are: The Long Island Chautauqua, at Point of Woods; the schools at Oak Island Beach, L. I.; the Summer School of Primary Sunday School Methods, at Asbury Park, N. J., July 15-20; the Atlanta Chautauqua, at Ponce de Leon Springs, June 25-July 8; the Connecticut Summer School for Teachers, at Norwich, July 8-26; the Summer School of Science for the Atlantic Provinces of Canada, at Amherst, N. S., July 3-18, and Monona Lake Assembly, at Madison, Wis. There are, besides, a great number of "Chautauquas," large and small, scattered from Maine to California.

SUMMER COURSES AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

Nearly all the great universities and many of the smaller colleges now make provision for summer work. At Harvard, Dr. Sargent's department of physical training has attracted many students in years past. At Chicago, the summer quarter is equivalent in the number of courses offered and the character of the instruction, to the autumn, winter or spring quarter. Cornell, Yale, Columbia, the University of the City of New York, most of the Western State universities, and the new Leland Stanford, Jr., offer a variety of valuable instruction during the summer months.

THE ART OF JOHN LA FARGE.

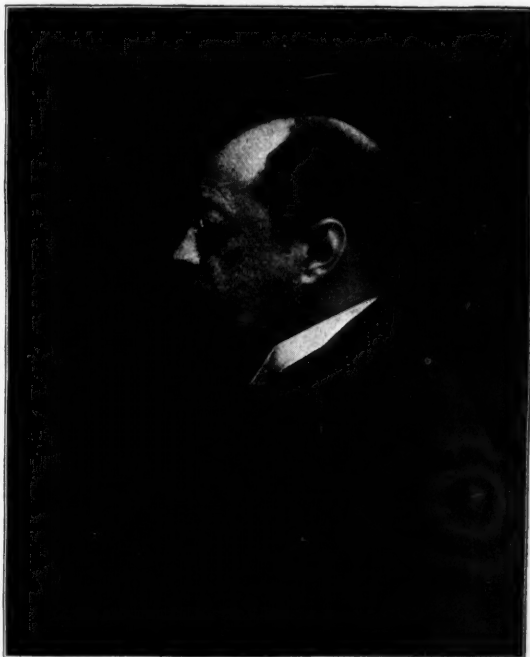
THIS is the time of the year when the artist brings forth from the studio and uncovers to public view the best results of his twelve months' labor. During the last few weeks we have had the regular annual displays in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and in other of our large cities, and the occasional exhibits of the works of individual artists, notably that of E. A. Abbey's decorations for the Boston Public Library. These *tours de force* and masterpieces of decoration recently or now on exhibition throughout the land we are not permitted to call American art. They who know tell us that American art, as something distinct and national, is not yet come; that it is only in the making. But although we may not have attained to this distinction, we have American artists; men with the sense of sight to see the beauties in nature around them, and the faculty to reveal to the world these native beauties; artists whose work commands a place along with the best that is to-day produced in England and on the continent.

AN AMERICAN ARTIST.

Such a one is Mr. John La Farge, to whom has fallen the signal honor of being the first foreigner ever invited by the French Government to make a "one-man" exhibition in conjunction with the Salon of the Champ. de Mars. And well does the art of John La Farge deserve this tribute. The two hundred paintings and one stained-glass window comprising the La Farge collection just opened to the French public are the master-work of a master artist of whom every American has reason to be proud. He is the recognized unofficial dean of our great artists; the Nestor of that little band who, during the sixties and seventies, lifted art in this country above the altitude of the Hudson River School. His career represents a singleness of purpose rare in artistic achievements, and which set forth as an object lesson may serve to point the way to the realization of American art, distinct and unequivocal.

When George Inness, William M. Hunt, George Fuller, and John La Farge entered upon their work some forty years ago, art in this country was for the most part, as already suggested, comprehended in the Hudson River School, a school sincere enough in purpose, but narrow in its range of expression. The limitations of this older school were instinctively felt by these younger men. All of them of cosmopolitan tastes, they were wise enough to realize that to build up a native school it was not necessarily essential to build upon local foundations. As well might our political forefathers have insisted on building up a government upon the tribal institutions of the American aborigines instead of out of the best experiences civilization up to their time had furnished.

Hunt influenced by Couture and Courbet, as well as by the Barbizon school, began to paint with more fullness of touch than the Copleys and Allstons had done. Inness, traveling through Italy and France, changed his style completely from the minute to the broad. Fuller, though less influenced by the continental technique, had never the tight methods of the early American school. La Farge drew upon the art of the



MR. JOHN LA FARGE.

world for liberty of expression, acquainting himself with the methods of ancient, mediæval and modern schools, and accepting from each alike the suggestions it had to offer. He was led to form very early an especial appreciation of what at the time we were able to know about Japanese art, and this gave direction to his studies, and later influenced his painting.

But while receiving freely modifying influences from whatsoever source. Mr. La Farge lost nothing of his essential independence. Mr. George Lathrop, writing some ten years ago on La Farge, said of him: "He has caught the mediæval moods, shared the impulse of the Japanese; he has drawn from one branch of the modern French school, and yet his work reminds us constantly that he represents a national quality new in art."

AS DRAUGHTSMAN ON WOOD.

The results of Mr. La Farge's broad studies, and especially the suggestions he had received from the Japanese, are seen in his first notable efforts, his illustrations, made between 1859-1870 for the *Riverside Magazine*, Tennyson's "Enoch Arden" and Browning's "Men and Women." These show a style and vigor not found in the work of Darley and Herrick, the popular artists of that time. The usual wood cut of thirty years ago was dry and hard or broken up and wiry, but La Farge's designs compelled the wood engraver to give us an *ensemble* with tones and vigorous masses, framed in virile outline. When later there was an opportunity for him to do stained-glass designing this fine massing and power of line served him, as we shall see, well.

AS A COLORIST.

While he was filling his commissions for drawings on wood, that talent which has made him perhaps the greatest colorist of our day was asserting itself. All about him he saw charms which would not show forth in simple black and white, and almost impatiently he set about to study nature direct. This he did in a very realistic manner, very often copying objects which he did not think beautiful, because, as he once said, it seemed to him that painting as it had developed from its earlier stages had passed to such an extent, notably by the help of the Dutch and Spanish schools, into a rendering of the gradations of light and air through which we see form, that the problem now was to be able to paint anything and invest it with beauty by mere sincerity of observation. His first attempt to express himself in a decorative way was in the painting of a ceiling. The ceiling was a small one, and he treated it in what he conceived to be a good Japanese style of design and color, though in execution different from theirs because of the difference of the materials. This was in 1860, too early for such an attempt to meet with

sympathy, and the architects gave him no support. Soon after, however, in some church paintings he had opportunities to prove his fine discriminating sense for color; and it is to be noted here that he was the first American artist possessing an individual style to execute religious paintings for the walls of our churches. His early compositions did not always meet with the support of the clergy, perhaps on account of the originality of their conception and execution; but the judgment of to-day would probably be that they were not wanting in that reverence for the subject which is essential in ecclesiastical decorations. One might truly say that he had almost a religious feeling for color, so successful has he been in his church paintings to produce quiet and comforting harmony out of seemingly the harshest of cold and



"THE WOLF CHARMER."

(From an early wood-cut drawing for the *Riverside Magazine*, 1867, by Mr. John La Farge.)



"THE ASCENSION."

(From Mr. La Farge's painting which occupies the chancel end of the Church of the Ascension, New York.)

most violent of warm tones. In his large canvas of "The Ascension," in which he has introduced the disciples in variant colored robes, is seen the culmination of his ability as a colorist.

But true to the traditions of all great artists, Mr. La Farge evinced his special talent as a colorist through no one particular selection of subject. He



A JAPANESE "NO" DANCER.

(From a water color by Mr. La Farge.)

went from grave to gay, from the minion to the heroic, as suited his mood. A water-lily, a pineapple, the rind and kernel of a nut, a leaf or pinecone, became for him, as they did for the jeweler of the Renaissance, a pattern on which to build a gem of color. On the quiet hills of New England he finds a sheep-pasturage motive, or on the rocks of Newport a marine vista, that no less enchant him than the symmetrical peak of Fuji-Yama or the palm-dotted beach of Samoa. It is noteworthy as emphasizing Mr. La Farge's initiative that he was the first artist to begin painting landscapes in the open air. All his easel pictures are produced direct from nature; and he has invariably indicated to the public by the prices he puts upon these pictures, that he believes the spontaneous interpretation of nature's aspects may be equally as valuable as the overworked combination of the studio.

So much for John La Farge as draughtsman on wood and painter. But what Mr. La Farge regards as his real work in life, and the work on account of which the French Government has been pleased to recognize in such a prominent way this countryman of ours, is as an artist in stained glass. During the last twenty-five years he has made easel pictures only

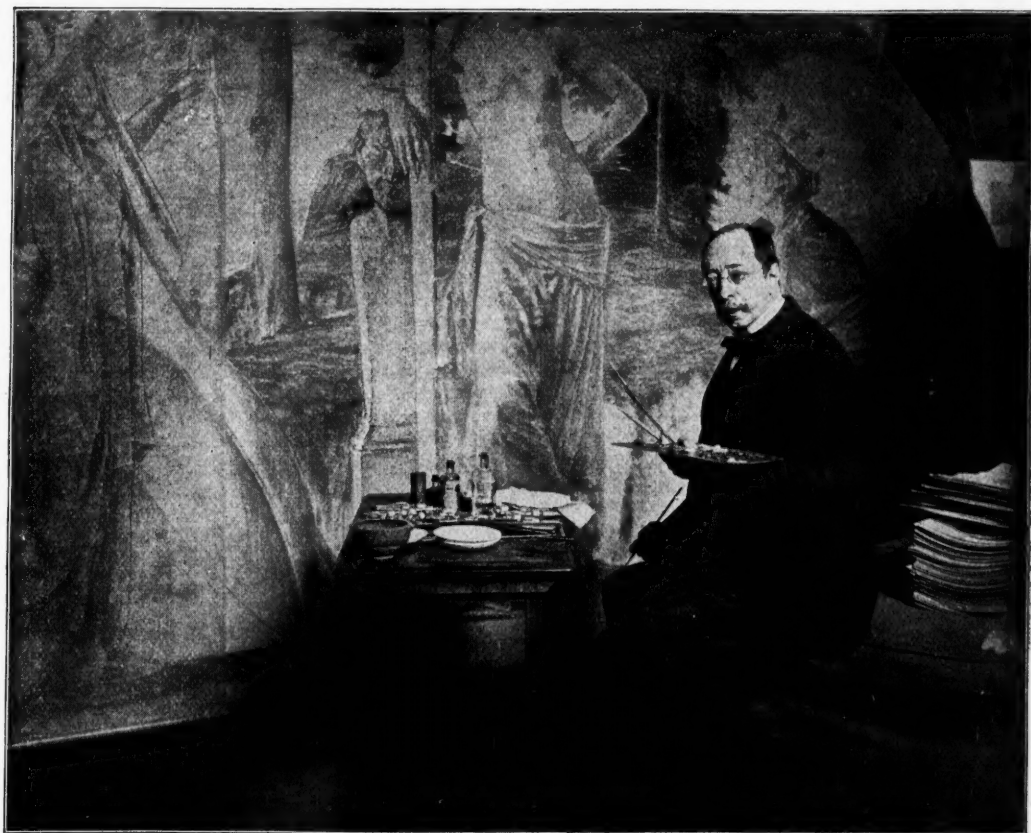
in the few hours out of the week, or the two or three days out of the month he could spare from his absorbing labors in developing the art of designing and manufacturing stained glass. Taken as a part of his whole career, his early essays in illustrating, studies from nature and religious painting were but preparatory to his later achievements in glass. The vigorous outlines that had told the story in the narrow confines of a magazine page, by a natural consequence were transposed to the lead lines of his windows, and the color suggestions in his black and white, developed in his paintings, were later to be realized in the effulgent hues of the glass.

AS AN INVENTOR IN STAINED GLASS.

To note the progress of the pioneer in the development of any of the arts is always profitable, but when that pioneer, through a singleness of purpose which makes subservient the manifold technicalities of the art, succeeds in impressing his individuality upon his own generation, and lives to enjoy the triumphs of his success, the inscribing of his reward points a moral, and the record of his achievements becomes an object lesson. Mr. La Farge was an inventor in stained glass. The mechanical method of producing stained glass windows when he began his experiments was not far removed from the ancient way. Of the state of the art at that time he himself says:

These (English) windows are either archaic imitations or are distinctly the representation of a drawing on paper transposed to glass, and I mean by transposed, carried over and not properly translated as they should be when made in any other country. To meet this half way the original cartoons are prepared already so as to miss some of the great qualities of drawing on paper, and the weakness is at both ends. Hence, we may see in some interesting window by a superior artist a surface of mere drawing, with hints here and there of color, which is glass, while the industry and richness of that same artist's work is kept for his paintings in oil or distemper, materials which in their essential nature are less rich, less powerful than the material of the glass.

During a trip to Europe in 1872, Mr. La Farge's attention was attracted by the works in stained glass of the English Pre-Raphaelite school, at that time distinguished by Mr. Burne Jones. On his return home further interest was aroused by a request from an American architect for a design of a window. He had noticed that the work of the English artist in stained glass had ceased improving. In the gradual attempt to model more directly, which had slowly gone on through all the centuries, the modeling of the forms in the European window had come at length to be merely a copying of a delicate, usually a very weak, drawing. It seemed to him that this arrested development was mainly because the designer had become separated from the men who made the actual windows, and that they no longer followed the mechanism, now that they had learned it; and consequently that whatever they did was only expressed in the manner that had first been used for their designs. Moreover, he had observed that they made designs for drawing and not for results; "beautiful



MR. LA FARGE IN HIS WORK SHOP.

(Taken for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, April, 1895).

drawings, bad results." These observations convinced Mr. La Farge that by following the design through its entire course of manufacture, selecting the colors himself and watching every detail, he could overcome the difficulties that beset the English artist. He accepted the commission for the window, being assured by the architect that he had competent firms to do the work. But he at once found that the English methods were all that were known in this country, and that they were carried out in a vastly inferior manner by our native workers in stained glass. There were no painters in glass of even mediocre ability, and the choice of material was extremely limited. Nevertheless he struggled on with the making of his window, hoping by ingenious balances of tone and color to meet this question of small range of material, and also by placing one glass upon another to enrich his stock of tones. The results were not entirely successful, though they were enough to encourage Mr. La Farge to further efforts, which he continued through several months. One day while looking at some toilet articles made of what is called opal glass in imitation of China, Mr. La Farge noticed the beauty of quality which accompanied this fabric.

He also saw that when placed alongside of colored glass, what is called pot metal, or the usual stained glass, the opalescent quality brought out a certain harmony due to the suggestion of complementary color. It occurred to him then that all that would be necessary to obtain the density in the glass then made by painting, and at the same time to be always within reach of the color harmony, was to have material of this kind made first without color and then with the variations of color. He obtained a quantity of small objects made in this opal glass with the idea of cutting out from them various pieces and trying them in ordinary windows.

When the next order for a window was received after making the design he amused himself by replacing certain pieces of the pattern that had the ordinary pot metal with the pieces of opal cut out from various boxes. The effect of contrast of solidity with relative thinness, and the play of complementary tones suggested by the opal alongside of the other colors, was so pleasant that Mr. La Farge felt convinced that here was a possible new departure which would at least give him a handsome material. He then began to work on a very small scale with a single

assistant in the studio where he painted. He had noticed the difference of facility in the way of cutting various shapes of glass, and how much this was affected by the materials—their density, their irregularity of construction and their surfaces. He found a glassmaker who was willing to try with him, at his own expense, the manufacture of opal glass in different tones, and all their first experiments were more or less successful. Within a few weeks he managed to get enough material to justify him in accepting the making of a large window for a private house. The architect to whom he tried to explain what he proposed to do and the advantages of the newer material could not understand him, but realized the novelty of the work when it had been accomplished. He used in this first window, as he has in many of his windows of mere ornament since, whatever glass he could find of any manufacture, English, French, German or American, opalescent or non-opalescent. Using these combinations of opalescent and non-opalescent glass, he undertook more orders for different varieties of windows, first for private houses and then memorials for large buildings and churches, and in 1878 he began one of the most important compositions in glass he has ever carried out, the so-called "Battle Window," a memorial of one of the classes of Harvard College, now in Memorial Hall at Cambridge, Mass. In this he used almost every variety of material that could

serve, even imitations of stones such as amethysts; further undertaking to represent the effects of light and moderations of shadow by using a glass of several colors blended and a glass wrinkled in form, as well as glass cast into shapes or blown into forms. With his usual daring he painted freely upon the surface of the glass, and carefully in certain places, so that in a rough way this window is an epitome of all the varieties of glass that he had seen used before. There was even glass in which other glass had been deposited in patterns, a form of material which had not hitherto been fully developed. The only development he did not use in this window was one which he undertook shortly after—namely, the use of glass fused together in patterns without leads. Since 1884 Mr. La Fage has had all his work done by two workmen whom he regards as two of the best workers in glass in the world. He has his own workshop and reserve stock of materials, and these men serve him as foreman and as supplier of such men as he may need. Of late most of Mr. La Fage's work has been memorial windows for churches. He has made, however, during recent years some important windows for private residences, notably those for Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, and for the Vanderbilts. He is just about to undertake some very large windows, 10 x 25 feet or more, in a method which he has only tried so far on a small scale, and which, carried out on a large scale, he hopes to produce very striking results.



JAPANESE FISHING WITH CORMORANTS ON THE COAST OF JAPAN.

(From a painting by Mr. La Fage.)

Mr. La Farge was the first American to manufacture glass to suit himself. Like the famous potters, Bernard Palissy of the last century, and Jean Carriès of to-day, he supervised every detail in the preparation of the raw material, studying the action of the heat and the mystery of chemical action in the production of his enamels. Always original in his work, he bends the material to suit his needs, treating conventionalities as so many obstacles to be overcome, working himself out, whether in painting or in glass, in whatever direction his artistic instincts may lead. It is through his constant industry and eager penetration that the name of Mr. John La Farge has become synonymous for that which is best in art in America, and it is with humiliation that we must record that the one art in which it is acknowledged by all Europe we excel, the art of stained glass, was not given the slightest recognition in the art department of the World's Fair.



THE "WATSON WINDOW" (LA FARGE).
(Exhibit in Paris, 1889.)



MR. LA FARGE'S WINDOW IN THE CHURCH OF THE
ASCENSION, NEW YORK.

AS A MAN OF CULTURE.

Mr. La Farge is a man of literary instincts and cultivation. His letters from Japan showed a keen faculty of observation and a sympathetic impressionability that put itself in touch with that which is elevated and noble in Japanese life, the antithesis to the attitude of Pierre Loti. His lectures at the Metropolitan Museum (New York) last winter indicate a marked catholicity of taste, and are perhaps the most important utterances on art ever delivered in America.

Mr. La Farge is sixty years old, but looks forty-five. It is characteristic of the man that, when asked with what picture he would respond to the invitation of the French Government, which has tendered him the further compliment of representation in the Luxembourg, he should reply: "My very best, of course; I have not painted it yet."



SIR J. E. MILLAIS IN SCOTLAND.

SIR JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, BART., R.A.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

A BOWED-DOWN and world-wearied old man stood at the foot of a stately marble staircase in a house at Palace Gate. He was quaintly dressed, and his rugged, thoughtful and time-worn features wore a curious expression as he gazed wonderingly upon the splendor of the entrance hall of the West-end mansion to which he had paid a visit. For himself, this old man had been content during more than forty years with a cheap and unpretending dwelling in a modest street leading off the Thames embankment at Chelsea. Still he gazed at the marble pavement, at the dado, and at the white marble columns, and still his wonder grew; until turning, at length, to the handsome and picturesquely-attired gentleman who stood at his side, he blurted out a characteristic question: "Has paint done all this, Mr. Millais?" "It has," the artist replied, with a laugh. "Then," rejoined the old man—who was none other than Thomas Carlyle—"then, all I have to say is that there are more fools in the world than I thought there were." The career and the character of the elder of the two men who thus conversed together in the year 1877 are known to all who read books; it is, therefore, with the younger man—with the successful painter, Sir John Everett Millais, R.A.—that the present article will mainly concern itself.

I. BIRTH, PARENTAGE, AND EARLY TRAINING.

John Everett Millais was born at Southampton in the year 1829. He is, therefore, sixty-five years of age—that is to say, a year older than his life-long friend the President of the Royal Academy, seven years older than Mr. Alma Tadema, six years older than Mr. Orchardson, four years older than Sir Edward Burne-Jones, and twenty-six years younger than his vigorous and venerable colleague at the Royal Academy, Mr. Sidney Cooper, the animal painter. The name Millais suggests at once the French origin of the family to which Sir John belongs. His ancestors appear to have held for centuries a place among the lesser landlords of the island of Jersey, where the name is said to have existed long before the Norman conquest of England. The subject of this sketch, however, was, as we have seen, born at Southampton, and, in spite of his French ancestry, stands out among the representatives of the modern British school of painting as one of the most genuinely native of them all.

THE FRENCH ELEMENT IN HIS CHARACTER.

But the French element is by no means lacking in Sir John Millais' character. He is brave, and ready at all times to hold his own; he has a great im-

patience of control; the passion for new things which possessed him in his youth still exists; he is light-hearted and he is full of confidence. Added to these more distinctly French traits are the steadiness of aim, the sturdiness of purpose, the frankness of speech, the brusqueness of manner, and the love of outdoor life and field sports which mark the Teuton. These things manifested themselves while Millais was yet a boy, as also did his invincible and inborn desire to express himself in the language of form and color.

"THE LIGHTS OF LONDON."

"My boy, those are the lights of London." This was the answer that Mrs. Millais gave her eight-year-old son as they approached the great city, just fifty-seven years ago. He was traveling with his parents on the top of the mail coach which ran between Southampton and London, and he saw in front of him a red glow in the sky such as he had never beheld before. No doubt he felt for the moment like the hero of "Locksley Hall"—no doubt

... his spirit leapt within him to be gone before him then, Underneath the light he looked at, in among the throngs of men.

His second day "among the throngs of men" was the most eventful of his life. His mother (to whom, as he has more than once confessed, he owes everything) took him to see Sir Martin Archer Shee, the then President of the Royal Academy. The boy, it seems, had been in the habit of making sketches, and, as generally happens, these sketches were thought a very great deal of by his friends. As generally happens also, a leading artist was asked to give an opinion upon them. Sir Frederic Leighton's father approached Hiram Powers, the American sculptor, in a similar case. Mrs. Millais called upon the P.R.A. The boy's talents were thought a great deal of by his friends (she said); but she dared not trust merely to the opinion of friends. Would Sir Martin kindly tell her whether it would be prudent for his father to bring him up as an artist?

"BRING THE BOY UP TO BE A CHIMNEY-SWEEPER."

The fond mother must have been somewhat startled by the answer which she got from the President. "Madam," he exclaimed, "you had better bring the boy up to be a chimney-sweeper." "But surely, Sir Martin, you will look at my son's drawings before you decide?" asked Mrs. Millais. "Very well," replied the great man, "let us see them." Thereupon a portfolio was brought up from the hall, and opened and inspected by the president. He examined the drawings for some time; and then, placing his hand

upon the little boy's head, asked him if he did all those drawings by himself. Young Millais choked, and was unable to say a word. But the look upon his face gave an affirmative answer to the question. Thereupon the President gave an opinion which wild horses would be unable to drag from his successor, Sir Frederic Leighton, in respect of the work of a child of eight—"Madam," he said, "it is your duty to bring this boy up to the profession." And the wisdom of his advice has been fully justified by the career of the boy in question.

HIS ART EDUCATION.

Young Millais was a prodigy. He was only nine years old when he gained a medal for drawing at the Society of Arts. He then studied for two years at Mr. Sass' school, becoming at the age of eleven a student at the Royal Academy of Arts. Here his self-reliance stood him in excellent stead. He wanted no interference on the part of any teacher; all he desired, in the life-school as elsewhere, was the opportunity for study. And this opportunity he got. "The advantage of a teacher is very small," he remarked in answer to a question some years afterward; "the students gain more from one another. Some are superior to others, and those who are of inferior ability learn from those who are better than themselves. The teaching which they get among themselves is of infinitely greater use than that which they would derive from a teacher appointed by the Academy.

. . . I think you give a student everything he wants when you give him the means of study. I do not think that education will make an artist. Lectures upon painting I think are of no use. I think that practical lectures—such as lectures upon anatomy and perspective—are of use; but lectures upon painting, unless delivered by a painter who would be able practically to do something before the students, are of no use. . . . Knowledge must be gained by the student himself before it becomes of value."

THE ART EDUCATION OF WATTS AND OF LEIGHTON.

It is interesting to compare the art education of Sir John Millais with that of two distinguished colleagues of his at the Royal Academy—Mr. G. F. Watts and Sir Frederic Leighton. Mr. Watts, like Millais, entered the Academy Schools when very young, but



SIR J. E. MILLAIS.

finding there was no teaching he very soon ceased to attend. He discovered that he could learn quite as much without attending the Academy, and with more ease to himself. Dr. Leighton, although he warmly sympathized with his son's desire to become a painter, and, indeed, furtively encouraged it, did not permit him seriously to take up the study of art until he had received a first-class, all-round general education. The President is consequently a linguist and a great reader; Sir John Millais, on the other hand, if we may believe an old friend, although once as bi-lingual

as a Russian, had in the old days so little care for conversation or reading—what he liked, it is said, was going out with Leach to the meetings of hounds, or shooting, or whist—that he lost all his French from disuse.

Millais was a great favorite at the Royal Academy. He was spoken of as their "crack student;" and when, upon one occasion, a work of his was hung in a less conspicuous place than its merits seemed to the young artist to demand, he made such an uproar that, as William Bell Scott puts it, "the old fellows were glad to give in and place him better." This, it must be remembered, was in 1855, and during the presidency of Sir Charles Lock Eastlake. Millais' amusement was to go about and rehearse the scene that took place at the Academy between him and the ancient magnates, especially with the horse painter, Abraham Cooper.

EARLY WORKS.

Meanwhile the distinguished painter who forms the subject of this sketch had executed several works of considerable importance. His first exhibited picture, "Pizarro Seizing the Inca of Peru," was shown at the Royal Academy in 1846, when he was just nineteen years old. It was followed by "Dunstan's Emissaries seizing Queen Elgiva," by a colossal cartoon for the decoration of Westminster Hall, by "The Carpenter's Shop," and by other works. For "The Carpenter's Shop" certain shavings from a joiner's yard were obtained for the artist to draw from. "I came to this conclusion," says the writer who records the fact, "simply from having observed that the shavings were lying on the carpenter's floor in the picture, one or two here and there, like individual studies, not in masses and heaps as the artist would have found they did in any real joiner's workshop." Nevertheless the picture pleased greatly; its combination of symbolism and naturalism winning high and well-deserved praise. It was about this time that Sir John Millais—who had won a name for himself both as a painter and as an illustrator of books—formally became a member of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

II. THE PRE-RAPHAELITE PERIOD.

Sir John Millais, as we have already remarked, has a great impatience of control, and a passion for things that are new and striking. His proud spirit and original genius would not brook the trammels which a series of artificial academical rules endeavored to impose upon his art. It was obvious that there must be a going back for the "temper of imitation, prosaic acceptance, pseudo-classicism and domestic materialism," to the "temper of wonder, reverence and awe." Three artists—William Holman Hunt, Dante Gabriel Rossetti and John Everett Millais—resolved, therefore, to study nature as it appeared to them, and not as it appeared in "the antique." Hence the formation of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, by which reference was given to the works of those painters who preceded Raphael, and especially to the paintings of Giotto and Fra Angelico,

not merely because of their technical merits, but because of the simplicity, earnestness and truthfulness which characterized the spirit of their art. There were seven Brethren in all. The names of Hunt, Rossetti and Millais have already been mentioned; and in addition to these three painters were Woolner, Collinson (a weakling who soon seceded from the body), F. G. Stephens (the accomplished art critic of the *Athenæum*), and William Rossetti, a critic and poet. The Brotherhood started a short-lived magazine, which they called *The Germ*, and, what is more to the purpose, they managed to attract the attention and secure the enthusiastic advocacy of John Ruskin.

MR. RUSKIN ON THE PRE-RAPHAELITES.

"The Pre-Raphaelites," said Mr. Ruskin, in the first letter which he wrote to the *Times* in their defense, "intend to surrender no advantage which the knowledge and invention of the present time can afford their art. They intend to return to early days in this point only, that, as far as in them lies, they will draw either what they see, or what they suppose might have been the actual facts of the scene they desire to represent, irrespective of any conventional rules of picture making; and they have chosen their unfortunate, though not inaccurate, name because all artists did this before Raphael's time, and after Raphael's time did not this, but sought to paint fair pictures, rather than to represent stern facts, of which the consequence has been that, from Raphael's time to this day, historical art has been in acknowledged decadence." The new school, it may be observed, ascribed to art, in direct terms, a distinctly moral purpose. In the case both of historical painting and of landscape, the system was one of microscopic analysis. By strict scrutiny and by the most faithful rendering of all that they saw, the Pre-Raphaelite painters hoped to become closely united with truth, the beginning and end of all morality. The painters of the Renaissance, the supreme Raphael and his contemporaries and successors, had, according to Mr. Ruskin, erred and strayed from the true path. "All their principles tended to the setting of beauty (so-called) above truth, and seeking for it at the expense of truth; and the proper punishment of such pursuit, the punishment which all the laws of the universe rendered inevitable, was that those who thus pursued beauty should wholly lose sight of beauty." Such was Ruskin's indictment. Into the merits of the question one need not now enter. It will be sufficient to remark that the truth lies, as it oftenest does, in the golden mean—in other words, that it will be found somewhere between the views put forward by Mr. Ruskin and those which emanate from what has been happily called the "Persian-carpet" school of art criticism.

MILLAIS' PRE-RAPHAELITE WORKS.

The principal works executed by Sir John Millais while he was a Pre-Raphaelite Brother are a mystical picture of "Our Saviour" and "Ferdinand Lured by Ariel" (1850); "Mariana in the Moated Grange" and "The Woodman's Daughter" (1851), and "The

Huguenot" and "Ophelia" (1852). He remained faithful to the fraternity until the year 1855, after which he coquetted with his old love for yet another two years. His independent spirit then caused him to revert to the freer handling and broader ideas of former days. "It's all nonsense," he is reported to have said to a visitor to his studio in the fifties: "of course nature's nature, and art's art. One could not



MR. MILLAIS (FROM AN EARLY CARICATURE).

live doing that." At the same time he pointed significantly to an Italian engraving, inscribed "From Nature," by Agostino Lauro, dated 1845, and called "Meditacione," representing a girl sitting among shrubs and trees. Every leaf of every plant was elaborated, and the pattern on the dress of the girl was in every part made out. "That's P. R. B. enough," he exclaimed, laughing; "we haven't come up to that yet."

"OPHELIA."

We must not forget to note that it is to this period that we owe Sir John Millais' "Ophelia," a canvas of the very first importance. Everybody knows the beautiful lines in which Queen Gertrude announces the death of this hapless maiden:

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream;
There with fantastic garlands did she come
Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long purples. . . .
There, on the pendant boughs her coronet weeds
Clambering to hang, an envious silver broke;
When down her weedy trophies, and herself,
Fell in the weeping brook. Her clothes spread wide,
And, mermaid-like, a while they bore her up:
Which time, she chanted snatches of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own distress,
Or like a creature native and indu'd
Unto that element: but long it could not be,
Till that her garments, heavy with their drink,

Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay
To muddy death.

It is these lines which Sir John essayed—and successfully essayed—in 1851 to produce in form and color upon canvas. Although, as an acute French critic has pointed out, he represents with faithful accuracy every smallest detail, yet this circumstance does not detract in the slightest degree from the marvelously life-like appearance of work. The face of Ophelia is that of Miss Siddall (who afterward became Mrs. Dante Gabriel Rossetti), and the background, which Mr. Ruskin described as "the loveliest English landscape, haunted by sorrow," was painted on the River Ewell, near Kingston. This picture now belongs to Mr. Henry Tate, who has presented it to the nation. Its money value, when it last changed hands, was \$15,000.

III. "A. R. A."

Millais was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in the year 1853, when he was just twenty-four years of age. Fortune, it will be seen, favored the brave youth from the very beginning. Ten years after his election, he was asked by Lord Elcho to mention the names of those who ought in his opinion to be members of the Royal Academy. "Mr. Watts," he replied, "as also Mr. Holman Hunt, Mr. Leighton, Mr. Noel Paton, Mr. Calderon, Mr. Linnell, Mr. Woolner, Mr. Wells and Mr. Anthony." More than thirty years have passed since this answer was given to one of the members of a Royal Commission. Mr. G. F. Watts is now a universally esteemed member of the Academy; "Mr. Leighton has for fifteen years been president of that body; Mr. Calderon is its "keeper"; Mr. Woolner attained to its full honors before he died; Mr. Wells still lives, paints and writes himself "R.A.;" Mr. John Linnell and Mr. Mark Anthony passed away, like many another artist, unhonored by the authorities at Burlington House; while Sir Noel Paton and Mr. Holman Hunt still remain "outsiders." The last-named, by the by, is the only painter who remains true to the traditions of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood; he alone is

. . . faithful found
Among the faithless, faithful only he.

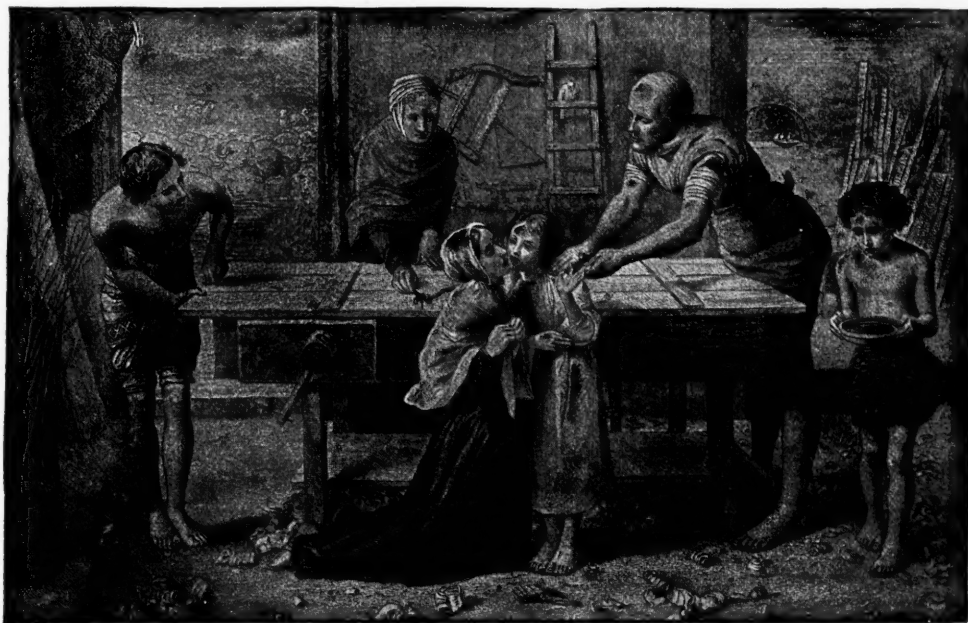
MARRIAGE.

In the year following that in which he became Associate of the Royal Academy, Millais married. "Marriage," he remarked to the writer of the present sketch a short time ago, "marriage, my dear fellow, is purely a matter of chance. You meet somebody who attracts you; circumstances point in one direction, and in one direction only; and, accordingly, you get married." Sir John Millais happened to meet Euphemia Chalmers, the eldest daughter of Mr. George Gray, of Bowerswell, Perthshire, a lady who had sat to him for the head in the "Order of Release," and the pair were united in 1854. She is the mother of the many children whose faces have been immortalized in their father's pictures.

"THE ORDER OF RELEASE."

The commission for the "Order of Release" was given to Millais through Thackeray. It is a work of the most realistic character. The scene is the bare waiting room of a Scotch prison, into which a young clansman has been ushered to his wife, while the jailer takes the "order of release," which will have to be verified by his superior before it can result in

of rust. The subject and the sentiment, no less than the treatment, make this picture a complete success." True, this is the criticism of a literary man—of Mr. Andrew Lang in fact—but it is also one which no qualified artist would hesitate to indorse. It should not be forgotten that young Millais was at this time in love, and that, therefore, in this picture—as, indeed, in most of his works—he represents woman as



CHRIST IN THE HOUSE OF HIS PARENTS (1850).

final liberty. The turnkey wears a coat of scarlet—a color which the artist has always employed with striking success. "The stamp of actual truth is on the picture," says a cultivated critic, a Scotsman by the way, "and if ever such an event happened, if ever a Highlander's wife brought a pardon for her husband to a reluctant turnkey, things must have occurred thus. The work is saved by expression and color from the realism of a photograph. The woman's shrewd, triumphant air is wonderfully caught, though the face of the pardoned man is concealed, like that of Agamemnon in the Greek picture, but by a subtler artifice. The color of the plaid and the jailer's scarlet jacket reinforce each other, but do not obliterate the black and tan of the colley. The good dog seems actually alive. The child in the woman's arms is uncompromisingly 'Hieland.' The flesh-painting, as of the child's bare legs, is wonderfully real; the man's legs are less tanned than usually are those of the wearers of the kilt. Perhaps he has grown pale in prison, as a clansman might do whose head seemed likely soon to be set on Carlisle wall. As a matter of truthful detail, observe the keys in the jailer's hand, the clear steel shining through a touch

pre-eminently a thing to be loved. "The Dutch had no love for women," he will tell you. "The Italians were as bad. The women's pictures by Titian, Raphael, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Velasquez, are magnificent as works of art; but who would care to kiss such women? Watteau, Gainsborough and Reynolds were needed to show us how to do justice to woman and to reflect her sweetness."

SHAKING OFF THE RESTRAINTS OF PRE-RAPHAELITISM.

To this period—which, be it observed, was a transitional period, one in which the artist was endeavoring to shake off the restraints of Pre-Raphaelitism, with a view to breathing a more bracing air—belong two other remarkable paintings, "The Rescue" (1855) and "Autumn Leaves" (1856). The former represents a fireman bringing two children down the staircase of a burning house, to place them in the arms of a distracted mother below. "It is very great," said Ruskin at the time. "The immortal element is in it to the full. It is easily understood, and the public very generally understand it. Various small cavils have been made at it, chiefly by conventionalists, who never ask how the thing is, but fancy

for themselves how it ought to be. I have heard it said, for instance, that the fireman's arm should not have looked so black in the red light;" but real black is always black when contrasted with other colors, as Mr. Ruskin very pertinently pointed out. "Autumn Leaves," he thought, "would rank in future among the world's best masterpieces; and," he added, "I see no limit to what the painter may hope in the future to achieve."

"THE VALE OF REST."

Ere long Mr. Ruskin changed his note. Millais' individuality, and that Gallic impatience of control to which we have already alluded, began to assert themselves. "I see with consternation," said the great critic in 1857, "that it was not the Parnassian rock which Mr. Millais was ascending, but the Tarpeian. The change in his manner from the year of 'Ophelia' and 'Mariana' to 1857, is not merely fall—it is catastrophe—not merely a loss of power, but reversal of principle. His excellence has been effaced 'as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down.'" Nevertheless, to this period belongs—



THE BLIND GIRL.

pace Mr. Ruskin—one of Sir John Millais' most happy efforts, "The Vale of Rest," a picture which is now in the possession of Mr. Henry Tate, and which will in due time become the property of the nation. It is supposed to illustrate the Scottish superstition that a coffin-shaped cloud in the sky is a herald of approaching death. We see a convent garden; be-

yond it is the setting sun; a novice, with her white coil thrown back, is digging the grave for a dead or dying sister; her companion sits upon an overturned headstone; cypress trees and poplars stand boldly against the glowing sky; while occasional hillocks in the foreground mark the graves of departed sisters.

IV. ROYAL ACADEMICIAN.

More than thirty years have passed since Millais was elected a Member of the Royal Academy. This election took place in the December of 1863. It was about this time also that he began to drop historical and romantic subjects and to devote his genius to the life of his own day. But, as Mr. Walter Armstrong has pointed out, "in the whole of the painter's career there has been neither abrupt change nor moment of stagnation, so that it is not easy to divide it into what used to be called 'manners.' Every year has had a manner of its own, and the difference between the manner of to-day and that of 1860 is marked enough; but to put one's finger on a joint between one style and another will only be possible when time shall have sifted the painter's work and picked out the things on which his fame will rest at the end."

"THE EVE OF ST. AGNES."

What things will time pick out? Surely, one thinks, it will not pass over the "Eve of St. Agnes?" "Full on this casement shone the wintry moon"—so run the lines which Keats wrote—

Full on this casement shone the wintry moon,
And threw warm gules on Madeline's fair breast,
As down she knelt for Heaven's grace and boon.

* * * * *

Her vespers done,
Of all her wreathed pearls her hair she frees;
Unclasps her warm jewels one by one;
Loosens her fragrant bodice; by degrees
Her rich attire creeps rustling to her knees;
Half hidden like a mermaid in sea-weed,
Pensive awhile she dreams awake, and sees,
In fancy, fair St. Agnes in her bed,
But dares not look behind or all the charm is fled.

The poet has been interpreted by the painter with absolute literalness. It is not sufficient merely to be acquainted with the legend; in order to appreciate the minute precision of Millais, the exact words employed by Keats must be studied, otherwise one will be at a loss to understand why so much pains were taken to follow out this or that detail which was, no doubt, a matter of great importance in the artist's eye—the rose tint, for example, which is cast from the window on Madeline's hands. This characteristic example of Sir John Millais' genius is now the property of Mr. Val Prinsep, A.R.A., and may be seen (or until recently might have been seen) among the Chantry pictures at the South Kensington Museum.

"THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE," ETC.

Let us now direct our attention to another work which ought long to remain popular—"The Northwest Passage. It might be done, and England ought to do it." It has been made so familiar by reproduc-



APPLE BLOSSOMS.

tion that any description of it is unnecessary. It was painted and exhibited in 1874. Next year Millais showed a picture illustrating Mr. George Meredith's poem, "The Crown of Love." This, as a sympathetic French critic has noted, reminds one slightly, in feeling, of the "Romans leaving Britain," an historical painting executed in 1865, but possesses a substantial flesh-and-blood character as well as all the requisite poetical attributes. We may be pardoned for quoting once again Mr. Meredith's beautiful stanzas :

"O ! might I load my arms with thee,
Like that young lover of romance,
Who loved and gained so gloriously
The fair princess of France !

"Because he dared to love so high,
He, bearing her dear weight, must speed,
To where the mountains touched the sky :
So the proud king decreed.

"Unhalting he must bear her on,
Nor pause a space to gather breath,
And on the height she would be won—
And she was won in death !"

"A YEOMAN OF THE GUARD."

This is not the place in which to set forth a catalogue of Sir John Millais' many works, though the titles of a few of the better known among them

may perhaps with advantage be given. They include "The Black Brunswicker" (1861); "A Souvenir of Valasquez," which by the way may be seen any day in the Diploma Gallery at the Royal Academy (1868); "The Knight Errant," whereby hangs a tale to be told hereafter (1870); "Chill October," and "Yes or No" (1871). "A Yeoman of the Guard" (1877) calls for particular notice, inasmuch as it is one of the painter's finest creations. Brave indeed must be the man who essayed to take up such a subject. To paint an aged face with its frame of white hair, and to set it above a blaze of scarlet and gold, is about the sternest test of mastery over color that can well be imagined. Millais made the experiment, and he succeeded. He rendered the unmitigated blaze of red with an extraordinarily powerful effect. The most unmanageable of tints is treated with perfect frankness, with perfect acceptance of its self-assertive clangor, and is yet compelled to keep its place with the more silent hues about it. As an artistic *tour de force* "A Yeoman of the Guard" ranks with no less important a masterpiece than Gainsborough's "Blue Boy."

BLACK AND WHITE : PORTRAIT PAINTING.

Space does not permit us to discuss Sir John Millais' excellence as an artist in black and white.

He illustrated Tennyson, whose poems he seems to know by heart, some of Anthony Trollope's novels, and Thackeray's "Barry Lyndon." Trollope thought the illustrations to "Orley Farm" the best he had seen in any novel in any language.

In more recent years he has devoted a good deal of his time and attention to the painting of portraits—a lucrative branch of the profession, and one in which he excels. Carlyle had called to give the successful artist a sitting when he put the characteristic question which we have quoted at the commencement of this sketch. Sir John Millais has also painted Mr. Gladstone (twice), Mr. Bright, Lord Beaconsfield (who in one of his latest letters addressed the painter as "Dear Apelles,") Sir Henry Thompson, Cardinal Newman, Mr. Hook, R.A., Lord Salisbury, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. John Hare and the Marquis of Lorne.

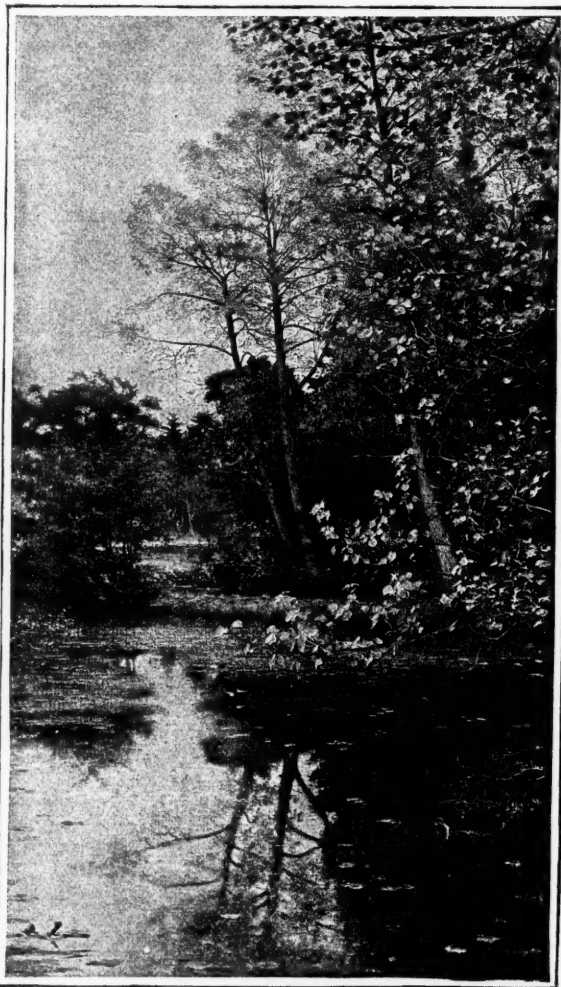
V. CHARACTERISTICS, OPINIONS, ETC.

Half an hour spent in the company of Sir John Millais is as exhilarating as a day at the seaside. There is a delightful breeziness about the man, a freshness which suggests the heather-clad northern moors of which he is so passionately fond. He possesses, moreover, a cheery self-confidence, the self-confidence of the man who has been successful, of the man who has arrived. Yet, in spite of his position, and of the competence which his many years of labor have brought him, Sir John is a man of simple tastes. Give him his pipe—a short briar for preference—a comfortable chair, and a pack of cards wherewith to play patience, and he is happy. "Wonderful game," he once remarked to the writer: "you can't imagine how absorbing in interest it becomes after a short time."

MILLAIS' LOVE FOR SCOTLAND.

"Three hours' sunshine in Scotland is worth three months' sunshine at Cairo." So Sir John Millais is reported to have spoken with reference to the country in which he wooed and won his bride. "Scotland," he remarked upon another occasion, "is like a wet pebble with the colors brought out by the rain." For years past he has made it a rule to go north early in August, generally to the neighborhood of Perth, and it is said that on at least one occasion this ardent sportsman has pulled the "fish of the year" out of the "drumly" waters of the Tay. But it must not be supposed that fishing, shooting and the like alone engage the artist's attention when he sojourns north of the Tweed. That pathetic and thought-compelling picture, "Blow, Blow, Thou Bitter Wind"—which was exhibited at the Academy Exhibition of 1892—was painted in the open air of the bleak, snow-covered

moor, hard by Sir John's house near Perth. It is a striking work—a work charged to the very full with sentiment. A wretched, miserably-clad wayfarer sits by the side of a winding footpath, clasping to her breast the babe that has brought her all her woe; the little mite that is both "her glory and her shame."



HALCYON DAYS.

A man—is it her betrayer?—has turned his back upon her, and is rapidly walking away. His dog, more human than the biped to whom he belongs, watches the woman with a puzzled expression upon his face, perplexed as to whether he shall stay with her or follow his master through the drifting snow. Seldom has the spirit of a Shakespearian song been more happily translated into the medium of form and color than in this recent canvas from Sir John Millais' brush.

"THE RULING PASSION."

In spite of his characteristic and wholesome love of outdoor life, Sir John Millais never forgets that he is first of all a painter. The artistic instinct is always predominant. Even at a supreme moment—even when, a few years ago, his Scottish residence was burning to the ground—the ruling passion asserted itself. Grieved as he was to see the pile reduced to ashes, he could not help thinking what a capital picture it all would make. As regards painting in general, his views are most catholic. "It is all nonsense," he will tell you in his impulsive way, "to pin your faith to any one school. There is as much room for the old Dutch microscopic painter as for the modern impressionist. Art should comprehend all. But do not forget that you must take infinite pains. The worst of it is that the casual critic, the outsider, does not know when you have taken pains and when you have not. I remember once sitting in the smoking-room of the old Garrick with Thackeray and some other friends. The novelist was girding at the critics, some of whom had complained that one of his chapters had been written loosely, and without care. 'To show how little they know,' remarked Thackeray, 'I may tell you that I wrote that chapter four times over, and—each time it was worse.'"

AN EXPRESSION OF OPINION.

Some sixteen years ago an admirer of Mr. M. Hunt, "the great American painter," as he was called, published a quaint little collection of his *dicta*, under the title of "Talks About Art." To the English edition of this work Millais contributed a prefatory letter. "The fact is," said he, "what constitutes the finest art is indescribable, the drawing not faultless, but possessing some essence beyond what is *sufficient*. The French school . . . appears to me at this moment [1878] to aim chiefly at perfection. Meissonier is more complete than any old master ever was. I continually see French work of which one can only say, I don't see how it can be better, and yet it is not necessarily fine art of the highest order, not greater than Hogarth, who was innocent of all *finesse* of execution. The question is how hard a man hits, not how beautifully he uses the gloves."

METHODS OF WORK.

"The question is how hard a man hits, not how beautifully he uses the gloves." This is a pregnant saying and one worth pondering. Sir Frederic Leighton, as we pointed out in an article printed in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for May, 1893, works in the most elaborate fashion conceivable. Designs, color schemes and "studies" are all prepared before he dips his brush in the pigments which he has decided to transfer to his canvas. Not so, Sir John Millais. "That little thing," he remarked to the writer some time ago, "must be done swiftly, or not at all: it has to be blown upon the canvas as it were." He was alluding to the charming picture of a child—one of the most successful of his recent essays in the por-

traiture of children. It is a work possessing charm, a quality which, as he will tell you, few modern paintings have. "Reynolds knew the secret of it, and so did Gainsborough." And so, one may add, does Sir John Millais.

NO. 2 PALACE GATE, KENSINGTON.

Warm hearted, enthusiastic, impulsive and chivalrous though he be, this popular painter has, nevertheless, all those solid qualities which we are wont to associate with the name of John Bull. You may learn as much from his house at Palace Gate, the edifice which drew from Carlyle the curious and not over-polite question, "Has paint done all this, Mr. Millais?" It is a large, plain, square house, with only such excrescences here and there as are demanded by convenience. The front door opens directly into the hall which excited the Sage of Chelsea's wonder. This is a room about twenty-five feet square, with a marble pavement and dado. It is divided into two parts by white marble columns, beyond which a roomy staircase rises in three flights to the first floor. The dining room is to the right of the hall. On the first floor landing is a black marble fountain, by the late Sir Edgar Boehm; on its three sides drawing rooms, and on that by the side of the staircase the studio. This room is about forty feet long by twenty-five wide and twenty high, and, like the artist who works in it, is distinguished by its simplicity. There are no cunningly devised corners, or galleries, or ingle-nooks, or window seats; the only ornaments are a few oak pilasters running up to the cove of the ceiling and the finely proportioned mantelpiece.

"FORTUNA FAVET FORTIBUS."

As one gazes at the splendor of Millais' mansion at Palace Gate, and thinks of his supremely successful career as a painter, one cannot help feeling that the old Roman was right when he declared that fortune favors the brave. From the very first Millais made up his mind to excel as a painter. Nothing has been able to divert him from the path in which at the beginning he set himself to work. He has not coquetted with the craft of the sculptor, nor has he posed for a moment as a literary man. He has worked hard, and his labors have proved lucrative. Wise in his generation, he made as much hay as possible in days when the sun shone with warmth and brilliancy upon the world of art, and now when he chooses rather to fish, or to hunt, or to shoot, than to spend laborious days in front of his easel, he is in a position to indulge his wholesome fancies to the full. Happy indeed must be the man who has so ordered his way of life that when he has fallen into the "sere, the yellow leaf," he can, like Sir John Millais, count—and count not vainly—upon "honor, love, obedience, troops of friends." To Millais Providence has given all these things, and those best acquainted with his life and with his career as a painter best know how thoroughly well he deserves them.



THE RIGHT HON. HERBERT H. ASQUITH.

THE RIGHT HON. HERBERT HENRY ASQUITH. A SKETCH OF ENGLAND'S HOME SECRETARY.

BY W. T. STEAD.

THE career of Mr. Asquith, although distinguished, has been brief, and has nothing in it of the picturesqueness and romantic elements which gave Miss Tennant, the present Mrs. Asquith, her unique position in London society. He was born in Yorkshire of a Nonconformist family. When he was six his father died and he was brought up by his mother, a lady who seems to have combined a singularly lofty character with a keen and sympathetic intellect. She was of the stricter sect of the Puritans, and brought up her family with that wholesome horror of the theatre and the pomps and vanities of this wicked world which to Miss Tennant were as natural as the atmosphere of a London drawing-room. His first schooling was received at the Moravian school at Fulneck, near Leeds, where the home influences were reinforced by the religious atmosphere of the Moravian community. Leaving Fulneck, young Asquith went to the City of London School, where he was a brilliant pupil.

From the first the youth seems to have taken life seriously, and to have applied himself to his studies with a determination to succeed. There is a tradition that during dinner time and play hours he used to steal away from his companions in order to read the *Times* at a bookseller's shop, where that luxury was allowed him. The story, if not true, is at least well invented, and is significant of much.

From the City of London school he went up to Oxford and won the Balliol scholarship. Probably, until Margot Tennant consented to become Mrs. Asquith, nothing gave him so much delight as that initial success.

THE ASQUITH YEAR AT OXFORD.

At Balliol he fell under the influence of Jowett. The late master of Balliol had many distinguished pupils, but none among all of those who looked up to him with reverence and affection were more absolutely under his influence than Henry Asquith. At college he was devoted to his studies, but his life was distinctly that of a student. He was somewhat solitary in his habits, and that side of university life which Mr. Grant Allen regards as the most important—namely, the wining and dining and the throwing of oranges at each other's heads—had few attractions for him. He achieved a great reputation and carried everything before him; alike in the classes and in the Union he proved himself the first man of his year. Indeed, the Asquith year is to this day one of the most remarkable in the college calendar. He was then, as he is now, reserved, almost sad, for the skeptical surroundings somewhat eroded the narrow

but simple creed which he had learned at home and at Fulneck. Still, he was young, ambitious, and full of conscious strength, and although the stars sometimes grew dim and pale and sometimes seemed to go out in the chill gloom of misty doubt, he persevered, making a few friends, among whom were Mr. Alfred Milner, now at the head of the Inland Revenue, Mr. T. Raleigh (of All Souls), and Mr. Herbert Paul.

I. AT THE BAR.

When he left college he went straight to the bar, and notwithstanding the brilliance of his university success, he had to pass through his full share of the disappointments of the briefless barrister. He made an early marriage. The responsibility of supporting a young and numerous family did not tend to lessen the anxiety with which he looked out on life. There was nothing for it but to put his shoulder to the wheel and work with steady hope that success would at last crown his efforts. The comparative leisure which he enjoyed gave him time for study, and he immersed himself thoroughly in the study of politics, for public affairs had always had a fascination for him from his earliest days. It was seed time with him, of which he made good use. Slowly he began to find his feet and to obtain recognition for his ability in the courts.

In 1886 he went down to East Fife, defeating his opponent, who had turned Liberal Unionist. He was returned to Parliament to support Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule. In 1887 Mr. Asquith made his first mark in the politics of London by his defense of Mr. Cunningham Graham, when that brilliant, but somewhat eccentric, Scotchman was prosecuted, together with John Burns, for attempting to vindicate the right of public meeting in Trafalgar square. He put his case well, but failed to secure an acquittal. Still his connection with the case stood him in good stead with the Liberals both inside Parliament and outside it. It was remembered to him for righteousness, and helped him afterward to be able, as Home Secretary, to restore the square to the people.

Although his defense of the Trafalgar square rioters was good service well done, it was not until the next year that he was able to impress the nation at large with a sense of his ability. It came about in this wise. For some time past he had been junior to Sir Charles Russell, now Lord Chief Justice of England. Sir Charles was then the admitted chief of the English Bar, and to be junior to such a man was in itself a distinction. He did his work in such a way as to win Sir Charles Russell's esteem, and, what was

not less important, to convince Sir George Lewes that he was a coming man and was certain to make a great mark in the world. To the outside observer this did not seem very likely. There was nothing magnetic in him, nothing to arouse the enthusiasm, or anything to give an idea of superabundant energy, vitality or force. When the Parnell trial came on Mr. Parnell retained Sir Charles Russell as his counsel, with Mr. Asquith as his junior. For nine months Mr. Asquith was immersed in all the intricacies of that famous case.

A MERE CHANCE?

He made his mark by what appears to be the merest accident; but from all that followed from it, it is one of those accidents which it seems derogatory to what Mr. Balfour would call the preferential order of the universe to imply that it was only an accident. The London *Times* had put forward Mr. Soames as their first witness. Sir Charles Russell had cross-examined him at some length and to little purpose. Mr. Soames knew comparatively little about the forged letters, and Sir Charles got little out of him.

The court adjourned for lunch, and when Russell and his junior were taking a hasty meal, Sir Charles staggered Mr. Asquith by calmly informing him that he had better cross-examine the next witness. Now the next witness was no other than Mr. MacDonald, who, after Mr. Asquith's cross-examination, became famous as "Simple Simon" of the *Times*. "But this is most absurd," said Mr. Asquith to his leader; "he is one of the most important witnesses in the case, and of course you will cross-examine him yourself." "No," said Sir Charles Russell, "I am tired, and you will do it well enough."

TACKLING "SIMPLE SIMON."

Despite all Mr. Asquith's protestations, Sir Charles insisted that it was to be so, and so it was accordingly. But no one knew how dismayed the junior was at finding suddenly thrust upon him a task for which he was so utterly unprepared. No one of their side had the least idea of what Mr. MacDonald would say. He was supposed to be a shrewd, intelligent Scotchman, who would prove to be more than a match for the ablest cross-examiner that could be put into the field. There was absolutely no material for cross-examination beyond what he might say in his examination in chief. When Mr. Asquith rose to put his first question to the manager of the *Times* he was about at his wit's end. Neither he nor his chief nor any of the Irish party dreamed of the luck which was in store for them. By some good luck he put a question to Mr. MacDonald at the commencement of the examination which that gentleman answered in a supremely silly fashion. The answer was a revelation to Mr. Asquith, and he at once saw that he could play his fish with good result. He did so, and all the world knows with what result. His cross-examination was one of the most brilliant displays of skill that the commission had witnessed. Poor Mr. MacDonald was turned inside out, and mercilessly held up to a scoffing world. It is hardly too much

to say that when he sat down Mr. Asquith had succeeded in making a deadly rent in the case of the *Times*, and, at the same time, had established his own reputation, not only in the Commission Court, but throughout the nation at large.

From that moment he never turned back. It was, as he said modestly, the merest accident of an accident. If Sir Charles Russell had not been tired he would never have had a chance of examining Mr. MacDonald, and if Mr. MacDonald had only had his wits about him, and had not made the absurd reply which gave Mr. Asquith his cue, the whole cross-examination might have failed in its purpose. As it was, Mr. Asquith got his chance, and the moment Mr. MacDonald gave him the opportunity he seized it, and the whole matter was decided. Mr. Asquith's reputation in the country dated from that moment.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL AND HIS JUNIOR.

During the nine months which Mr. Asquith acted as junior to Sir Charles Russell he never had a single difficulty with his chief. The Lord Chief Justice of England is a gentleman with a temper which it would be both unjust and impolite to describe as peppery. It would be more correct to speak of it as volcanic, and those who have seen the mountain in eruption never forget it to the end of their lives. It is a great tribute to Mr. Asquith's tact, industry, and capacity to anticipate the exigencies of a very difficult service, that never once during the whole of these trying nine months did he ever get across Sir Charles. Only once did he ever have any difference of opinion with his chief, and then it could hardly be regarded as serious. It was on the eve of Sir Charles' great oration in defense of Mr. Parnell. Sir Charles and his junior were down at Tadworth, and Mr. Asquith was laden with the notes of evidence, and the particulars of various charges which had been brought against Mr. Parnell, and which it was the duty of his counsel to rebut. Sir Charles, as all who knew him at the time are aware, was immensely impressed with the historic importance of the occasion. He was an Irishman who had an unequalled opportunity of pleading the cause of his country before a tribunal appointed by her oppressors. He had determined to make a great speech, a speech which would live in history with the greatest forensic displays of ancient and modern times, and nobly indeed he acquitted himself, as all the world knows.

A REMINISCENCE OF SIR CHARLES RUSSELL.

But after going through the great historic survey with which he opened, Mr. Asquith ventured to suggest that it might be as well if they were to deal with the various points which had been brought out in the charges. Sir Charles sat down in his armchair, and, taking a pinch of snuff, bade his junior go over some of the points which he thought should be dealt with in the speech. Somewhat dismayed by the nonchalance of his chief, Mr. Asquith obeyed. Turning over his papers he dwelt first on one point and then on another. Sir Charles meanwhile got more and more

uneasy in his chair, and took himself from time to time to his unfailing resource, the snuff-box. At last he could stand it no longer, and he burst out, "I am very disappointed in you, Asquith—very much indeed. I never thought that you were capable of such a thing." "Why," asked Asquith, "what is the matter?" "Matter! You are quite incapable of rising to a great historic occasion," replied Sir Charles. "Do you think," he continued, indignantly, "do you think for one moment that I am going to encumber the presentation of the case in its largest sense by introducing all these trumpery details? No," said he, decisively, "I am going to deal with it in a much larger sense." Do what he could, Mr. Asquith could not induce Sir Charles to budge from this position. At last they managed to patch up a compromise, but Sir Charles Russell's discourse remains to this day an evidence of the tenacity with which he clung to his central idea of presenting the case in a large sense with a due regard for its historic perspective.

HIS PARLIAMENTARY POSITION.

The most successful speech which Mr. Asquith delivered in that Parliament arose out of the commission. The eminently respectable but somewhat unctuous Sir Richard Webster, then Attorney-General, made a speech on the forged letters in a way which laid himself open to the rapier-like thrusts of Sir Charles Russell's junior. Mr. Asquith again saw his opportunity and again availed himself of it to the full. If his reputation at the bar dated from his cross-examination of Mr. MacDonald, his reputation in Parliament may be said to have dated from his reply to Sir Richard Webster. From that time it was recognized on all hands that he was one of the coming men, safe for a position in the next Liberal administration.

Notwithstanding this there was a considerable amount of surprise expressed when Mr. Gladstone, in constituting his Cabinet, offered Mr. Asquith the Home Secretaryship. It was indeed the greatest surprise of the Cabinet. Mr. Asquith was only forty, he had never even held a subordinate office, but he was promoted at a bound over the head of his leader, Sir Charles Russell, who was Attorney-General, without a seat in the Cabinet. His friends were delighted, but those who did not know him were somewhat disconcerted, and solemnly shook their heads, feeling that he might be a great success, but he might also be a great failure. Events, however, have justified Mr. Gladstone's choice.

II. THE WINNING OF THE BRIDE.

Such was Mr. Henry Asquith when he first was in a position to contemplate the possibility of making Miss Margaret Tennant his wife.

For some years previously Miss Tennant had been one of the most brilliant and charming figures in London society. Her name and the fame of her exploits spread indeed far beyond the comparatively narrow range even of the multitudinous throng which

constitutes that vague entity society, and occasional paragraphs in all the newspapers attested the fact that a phenomenon existed in the Tennant family of somewhat dazzling brilliance and of exceptional fascination.

Miss Margaret, or Margot, as she usually was called, was the youngest child of a family which had more than one distinguished member. Like Lord Rosebery and Mr. Balfour, and nearly every one who is at the present time anything in English poli-



MRS. ASQUITH, NEE TENNANT.

tics, she was Scotch by birth. But, in this also resembling the Prime Minister and others, she was thoroughly Anglicized, yet preserved all the perfervid genius of her nation unaffected by the milder atmosphere of a southern clime. The public is heartily sick at the application of the adjective "new" to everything nowadays. We have New Journalism, New Women, and new everything else. But there is little doubt that of the women of our time Margot Tennant, if any one, well deserved the title of "new woman," although, so far as the outside public knew, she was entirely innocent of any mission, and was not known to have identified herself with any department of woman's work. But she was one of the most novel and most womanly of all the new women of our time.

A LIVE WOMAN.

Her supreme characteristic was an extreme vitality. Every square inch of her petite and piquant figure

was instinct with instance of life. Upon her, as much as upon any human being on this planet, male or female, there had descended the blessing—that of having life, and having it most abundantly. For Margot Tennant was vibrant with throbbing vitality. Although blessed by nature with a sound mind in a sound body, there was in her but little of the sedate placidity which often characterizes those whose faculties are in an ideal poise. The whirl, the rush, the fever of this electric age possessed her whole being. But she had nerves strong enough to stand its strain and enjoy its glow. Born in an affluent household, the spoiled child of a large family, bright, intelligent, and fair to look upon, the young girl found for her all doors open and nothing tabooed. She was welcomed everywhere; even her caprices were voted charming, and she must have been endowed with more than the ordinary measure of grace to have escaped the temptations which surrounded her. Nature, society and the world offered to her lips a chalice of the sweetest wine, but although she quaffed deeply, she never drained the fatal goblet to its dregs.

DI VERNON REDIVIVA.

An intense and passionate love of nature, of the wild free life of the hunting field and the woodland, was a great means of grace to her, and so, no doubt, was the close and constant intimacy which she contracted with men of all sorts and conditions. Great are the virtues of freedom, and Margot Tennant was a free girl from her cradle. There was an ease in her gait, a quick and nervous power in her movements, which could only have been gained by vigorous exercise on the springy heather and the glowing exhilaration of the saddle. To her the birds singing in the spring time was as the melody of heaven, while every common bush as it burst into bloom seemed "afire with God." In the hunting field she seemed a slightly miniature edition of Di Vernon, a splendid animal, beautiful and graceful as the leopard, and intoxicated with the joy of the chase. Into whatever she entered she flung her whole soul, for to her on the tree of life, at least, there was no forbidden fruit.

A FENELLA OF TO-DAY.

But in the drawing room she was more like Fenella or Mignon than the Di Vernon of the hunting field. She was as devoted to politics and society, in all its ramifications, as she was to the sports and pastimes of the country side; above all, she was intensely interested in men. With her it was a simple interest, with them it was compound. It was impossible not to be charmed by this gay and artless and perfectly natural girl, flitting to and fro, fearless as a fawn, artless as a child, and yet fascinating as a woman. She was interested in every subject, and talked vivaciously on every theme that might interest her companion. Like some gay humming bird, charming and beautiful, she flitted from flower to flower, never pausing in her flight even when extracting the honey which formed the nectar of her life. She was a law unto herself, but other law she had none. She could

say anything to any one and do anything, and she availed herself of her liberty to the full. In a society where all more or less wear masks, and where girls in their teens are not expected to "pump cold water" unawares upon a gracious public full of nerves, Miss Tennant did just as she pleased, said out what she thought, and gaily danced round the world wearing her heart upon her sleeve.

A DAUGHTER OF EVE ANTE THE FALL.

Mother Eve looking down upon Miss Margot in the midst of her innumerable admirers must have felt that there had been a return to the *status quo ante* the fatal day on which the serpent tempted her and she did eat. She became a privileged personage. Grave statesmen unbent in the radiance of her presence, and sunned themselves in her smile; gray-beards found a new delight in the vivacity of her chatter. But although the despair of the decorous, Mrs. Grundy herself could not throw the faintest shadow upon her good name.

Of course Miss Tennant had lovers, lovers by the score; all sorts and conditions of men were attracted by her bright and glancing ways, and not a few imagined that her ready sympathy and extraordinary capacity for entering into all the moods and tenses of her acquaintances justified them in hoping for a closer union. Although it would be absurd to say of her, living in the midst of the whirl and bustle of London society, "that she moved in maiden meditation fancy free," for meditation was one of the few things in which she did not excel, she contrived to dance along the gilded corridors of her pleasant youth without becoming entangled in any great affair of the heart. She was indeed a signal example of the immense possibilities in human intercourse when women are free, frank and intelligent, and able either by their position or by their character to command the respect of the men whom they favor with their friendship.

THE JOY OF LIFE.

And of course there was no end of talk as to whom she was going to marry. More than one statesman of the first rank was publicly proclaimed by unauthorized scribes in the public press as having secured the promise of her hand. But whatever foundation there might have been for the suspicions that the statesmen named would have been delighted by such a union, the stories were promptly contradicted. Margot continued to be Miss Tennant with such full satisfaction to herself that some believed that she would remain Miss Tennant to the end of the chapter. Of course, grave and austere matrons and acidulated spinsters, reared in the traditions of an earlier time, sometimes shrugged their shoulders and declared that she was an unmitigated little flirt, merely because she uniformly made herself pleasant to men, and did her best to make her friends contented both with themselves and with herself. But she cared for none of these things, nor did she distress herself unduly when surveying the whole rows of men who at one time or another had professed to believe that their whole lives

would be blighted unless she would consent to accept the offer of their hearts. Her friendship they were welcome to, and in her friendship she gave them more than many women give in what they call their love. For some natures never yield such fruit and flower of gracious deeds and thoughtful sympathy to their lovers and their husbands as this little lady dispensed with imperial bounty to all those whom she admitted to her intimacy.

NOT AN EPHEMERIS.

She was the embodiment of the joy of life. Side by side with this exuberant vitality of animal spirits, this unfailing vivacity of restless curiosity, this passionate longing for all that life could give of sensation and of incident, there was deep down in her heart that strong, earnest religious sentiment which was probably the outgrowth of whole generations of pious ancestors. The orthodox who believe in John Knox, to say nothing of that doughty but somewhat sombre reformer himself, would, no doubt, have looked askance on Miss Margot with her skirt dances and her huntings, and what they would have regarded as her flirtations, and would have been loath indeed to have recognized her as one of the elect. But for her full-orbed soul to satisfy itself with the dancing phenomena and ephemeral emotions of the day, and take no thought of the immensity which lay behind and beyond, would be impossible, and although she never, so far as is known, took any part in field preaching nor in any of the familiar demonstrative methods of religious conviction, she succeeded in impressing those who knew her well with the earnestness and strenuousness of her religious convictions.

Such was the figure—unique yet typical, lavishly gifted with grace beyond her fair measure, trained from her childhood to live freely and openly in the midst of the best society England possesses—that flitted like a fairy before the eyes of Henry Asquith, just as he was setting his foot on the first rung of the ladder which he was destined so soon and so rapidly to ascend.

The quest seemed sufficiently hopeless to have daunted any but a man in love. Love is like somnambulism. The lover can walk safely where another man would to a certainty have fallen headlong. And certainly none of the sober, practical, level-headed men—men, for example, like Mr. Asquith himself, when in what may be regarded as his normal state—would have advised him to venture on this Quest Perilous, wherein so many more likely suitors had come to grief: "Peradventure," so Common Sense, looking over its spectacles, would have addressed the young barrister—"Peradventure you imagine that so great a prize for which so many famous suitors have contended in vain will fall to the lot of a middle-aged widower with five children as his dowry. Out upon thee for a presumptuous fool!" And so no doubt it appeared at the first sight, not merely to the outside world, but pre-eminently to Miss Margot Tennant and even to Mr. Asquith himself.

A MODERN FAIRY TALE.

But faint heart never won fair lady. Nothing venture, nothing have. And Mr. Asquith was under the compulsion of his destiny. The story of the courtship and capture of the fair Maid Margot reads like a latter day variant upon the most familiar and most popular of the fairy tales whereon successive generations of mankind have nurtured their imagination since the very cradle-time of the race. In none of the treasures of ancient folk-lore do we read of any radiant princess whose hand had been sought and sought in vain by more suitors than those who counted among their experiences the painful distinction of having been rejected by Miss Margot. There was no royal road to the possession of the wayward damsel, such as the magic axe or the magic flute, or other cunning guerdon of fairy godmother by which the destined prince was able in the nursery tale to carry off the lady of his love.

OBSTACLES.

Mr. Asquith was neither prince nor peer. He was a man of moderate means, and there was nothing about his person or his career that was calculated to captivate the imagination of the girl before whom lovers, with every qualification which he lacked, had knelt in vain. Mr. Asquith was, no doubt, a rising man, but he was not rich. He had not won any of the great prizes of the bar, although, no doubt, if he had remained there he might have ultimately become Lord Chancellor. Above all, he was already furnished with a family of five. And although society had accustomed itself to seeing Margot Tennant in almost every conceivable attitude or position possible to mortal, imagination recoiled from seeing this Fennella-Di-Vernon of our day suddenly transformed into a blushing matron, with five step children round her knee. Few enterprises, therefore, appeared more hopeless than the task to which, after his wife's death, Mr. Asquith devoted all the strength of his will, pursuing the quest with all the concentrated passion of a strongly repressed nature, and ultimately triumphing, to the astonishment and dismay of all his rivals.

THE QUEST PERILOUS.

Fortune favors the brave, and everything comes to him who knows how to wait. But time and tide wait for no man, nor can the bravest and most patient of suitors calculate upon the favor of fortune when engaged in wooing a young lady capricious, impulsive and capable of making up her mind and acting upon it with phenomenal velocity. When first Mr. Asquith broached his suit, she would hear nothing of it. "Friends, yes, by all means; husband and wife, nonsense." And so she gaily laughed away his serious suit. But he was not to be gainsaid. Soberly and seriously he pleaded his cause, daunted by no rebuff, but condescending to no artifice or stratagem, not even to those which have always been regarded as the legitimate tactics of those who woo fair ladies. Perhaps it was the very plainness and simplicity of his suit that was the secret of his success. Miss

Margot, accustomed from her earliest teens to the flattery and homage and devotion of men, was like a child surfeited with cake, to whom plain brown bread gradually acquires an irresistible fascination. The more she shrank from the thought of becoming Mrs. Asquith, the more did the solid, simple, serious virtues of Mr. Asquith impress her imagination. There was a certain attraction of gravitation which asserted itself, as the massive planet sweeps the light *aérolite* into its bosom.

SUCCESS AT LAST.

One of the most familiar of folk-lore tales is that in which the hand of a princess smitten with incurable gravity is offered to any one who can make her laugh. In this case the *rôles* were reversed. The successful suitor was one who could sober the light-hearted and slightly feather-brained girl to whom all existence had hitherto been but one incessant switchback of thrills and sensations.

And Mr. Asquith did it. He, Solemn Sobersides that he was, would not take nay. When he was rebuffed, he began again humbly and persistently as ever. It was presumption, no doubt, but love was sufficient excuse. At last a sense of the superiority of the man who so patiently sued for her hand began to dawn upon her mind. His prospects also began to brighten. Possibly that had nothing to do with it. More probably it aided rather converging tides of circumstance which were rapidly hurrying her to her fate. For no one has ever said Miss Margot was free from the last infirmity of noble minds. And to help a statesman to climb the steep that lead to the Premiership of the Empire was an enterprise sufficiently dazzling even to fascinate the somewhat will-o'-the-wisp fancy of Miss Tennant. Whatever share this calculation may or may not have had when matters came to a final decision—there is little doubt that the match, when it came off, was a genuine affair of the heart.

MRS. ASQUITH.

They were married last year, and thus Margot Tennant disappeared from the scene. In her place we have Mrs. Asquith, a lady who, if the fates be not adverse to one upon whom they have hitherto lavished all their bounties, is destined to play a very considerable part in the affairs of Britain. It is an interesting combination, and seldom have two come together who are so complementary to each other. If the true human unit, as is often said, is neither man nor woman, but man and woman, there has seldom been a unit more homogeneous than Mr. and Mrs. Asquith. For he is very man of very man, while she is very woman. One almost sombrely virile, the other most charmingly feminine. One full of calm, cold, unimpassioned common sense, logical, argumentative, a reasoning machine. The other quick, fiery, enthusiastic, unreserved, a creature of impulse, full of intuition. The one whose armor of reserve is as of toughened steel, hardly caring to make articulate his deeper feelings even to those who are nearest and dearest to him; the other the most unreserved creature on earth, wearing her heart upon her sleeve, and to whom the

unrestrained outpouring of her heart is as natural as singing is to the nightingale.

THE ATTRACTION OF OPPOSITES.

Mr. Andrew Lang, in a curious passage in one of the current periodicals, compares the friendship that existed between himself and Robert Louis Stevenson to an acquaintance between a sober barn-door fowl and a wild singing fowl. Mr. Asquith would probably not hesitate to describe by some similar homely metaphor the happy fortune which has linked him, the sedentary student and strenuous statesman, with the girl whom he snatched from the mazes of the merry dance to be his bride. It is as if the bird of Minerva were mated with the bird of paradise.

How Mrs. Asquith will help or hinder Mr. Asquith to climb that dangerous road remains to be seen. Men and women are busy discussing the question. But the best thing said on the subject came from a friend of both.

"I have heard a good deal," he said, "about both sides of that question, and have sometimes asked myself what Asquith himself would say about it. And I came to the conclusion that his answer would be that he did not care. Of course he would like to be Prime Minister—who would not?—but he would much rather forfeit the Premiership than not have married Margot Tennant." A very pretty speech this, and as true as pretty.

III. THE HOME SECRETARY.

Now let us turn from the home in Cavendish Square, where the man and woman reign in joint and equal sovereignty, to the Home Office, where the man reigns alone. The position of Home Secretary is only second in importance to that of the Prime Minister. In traditional rank it comes behind not only the Foreign and Colonial Secretaryships, but also behind the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the chiefs of the two great spending departments—the Army and the Navy.

THE OFFICE OF THE HOME.

That tradition, however, dates from the time when the chief functions of government were those of offense, defense and taxation. As society was evolved from a militant to an industrial state, the importance of the other offices shrank, while that of the Home Office, together with that of the Local Government Board and the Board of Trade, gradually and steadily expanded. Even in the title of the Home Office, so different from the Continental equivalent—the Ministry of the Interior—there is a suggestive thought. It was inevitable that with the progressive transformation of the whole theory of the state, the Home Office should bulk more and more largely in the public estimation. The significance of this change has been obscured in recent years owing to the fact that the office was held under two Conservative administrations by Ministers singularly devoid of imagination and lacking in all the qualities which enable statesmen to impress the significance of their office upon the public mind.

PREVIOUS HOME SECRETARIES.

Mr. (now Lord) Cross was an excellent and inoffensive gentleman eminently calculated to administer humbly and without prejudice the affairs of whatever department might be entrusted to him. Mr. Matthews, Lord Cross's successor, possessed few of his virtues and added none of his own. That he was honest may of course be admitted, that he was industrious was probably true, but he muddled most of the questions with which he had to deal, and only succeeded in utterly failing to impress the popular mind with the infinite potentiality that is latent in the Home Office.

The only Liberal Home Secretary that England has had of recent years was Sir William Harcourt, a gentleman whose conspicuous talents in debate obscured the humbler virtues of the administrator. He had to govern in troublous times while the gospel of dynamite was pealing through the air, joining in unholy diapason with the sound of cannon thunder in Egypt and South Africa. Hence, when Mr. Asquith came to the Home Office, everything combined to give him a unique opportunity to make the change for which the time was fully ripe. Yet no one could have impressed a great idea upon the public mind with less of the histrionic art. Indeed, Mr. Asquith's only art has been the art of concealing art, which, indeed, may be regarded as the very essence and consummation of art. He has been the first Home Minister to make the Home Office worthy of its name and designation. It has been the office of the home. It has been done in homely and simple fashion, but nevertheless with a spirit and a sympathy which has transferred it from a mere bureaucratic department into the natural seat of the head of the house in the modern and industrial state.

THREE MINISTRIES IN ONE.

Very few men, even Ministers themselves, who have been Secretaries of State for Home Affairs, can adequately realize the enormous complexity and diversity of the duties conglomerated in this single department. The Secretary of State for Home Affairs combines in his own person most of the functions which on the Continent are distributed among the Ministries of Justice, of Industry, and of the Interior, while in addition to those he has many functions which belong to the Minister of Education. Our English system is not logical—it is as tangled and contorted as the English oak which has ever been the symbol of English greatness. But, like the oak, it is a natural outgrowth of this climate and national soil, its roots reach down to the bedrock of our institutions, and the shade of its spreading branches extends to the uttermost ends of this island. When Bishop Lightfoot was consecrated at Westminster Abbey, Dr. Westcott, who was destined to succeed him in his episcopal see, preached a sermon upon the duties of a bishop, which, when enumerated, were enough to appal the stoutest heart. Who is sufficient for these things? was the thought which passed through the minds of his hearers more than once.

THE ADVANTAGE OF NEW BLOOD.

It would not be surprising if a similar doubt crossed the mind of the young barrister of forty when he was summoned from the law courts to become the pivot of a great system for administering English industry. With criminal jurisprudence and the control of prisons a barrister might feel himself more at home, and he would not be entirely unfamiliar with the administration of the police force, that executive instrument of British law; but to superintend factories and to undertake the inspection and management of mines—these were two among numberless other duties for which Mr. Asquith had no previous training whatever. Yet, seldom, indeed, has the advantage of new blood been more conspicuously illustrated than by placing this untried lawyer in the chair of the Ministry of Industry. New occasions teach new duties, and Mr. Asquith became Home Secretary at the psychological moment when the new democracy, vaguely conscious of the deficiencies in England's social institutions, was crying aloud for the intervention of the state for the alleviation of its wrongs.

THE BUTCHER'S BILL OF TRADE.

Mr. Asquith, although reserved, was not unsympathetic, and no sooner had he established himself in office than he appointed a series of departmental commissions to ascertain what should be done in relation to the more clamant of the wrongs that were brought under his notice. The operations of industry, which are often alleged to be pacific in opposition to the murderous slaughter which is the natural consequence of war, frequently are little deserving the encomiums of the poet or the plaudits of the philosopher. Trade, left to the uncovenanted mercies of *laissez faire*, or devil take the hindmost, can generate horrors not less hideous than those of the battlefield because they are unaccompanied by the rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon. The butcher's bill of some industries is as appalling as that of some famous campaigns, and trade, if it does its work more silently than war, has an evil pre-eminence in the fact that it substitutes torture for the speedier and more merciful death inflicted by the bullet or the bayonet.

THE INFERNO OF WHITE LEAD.

Among these more dangerous industries which annually demanded a hecatomb of British lives, the making of white lead occupied a first place. The reports of the commissioners into the condition of the lead works in various parts of the United Kingdom read horribly like the pictures of Dante's hell; and indeed there is little doubt that, had the great Florentine been living at the present day he would have gained many a hint for the construction of his "Inferno" in the prosaic but horrible revelations of official reports. The result of Mr. Asquith's inquiries showed that much of this slaughter by slow torture was preventable, and one of the great achievements of his administration has been the adoption of a system which, regularly enforced, will reduce this source of misery to a minimum.

THE WAR AGAINST PHTHISIS.

The lead trade was but one among several industries to which Mr. Asquith's vigilance has been turned with good results. In Belfast, for instance, for years past the mortality among the linen workers has been exceptionally high. The cause of this extreme mortality, demanding in the course of a generation hundreds of premature deaths, had escaped attention. Mr. Asquith sent a thoroughly competent official down to the Belfast linen works in order to investigate the cause of this exceptional mortality. His report when received was clear and conclusive. The hot, damp air of the factory, charged as it was with the waste product of the linen manufacture, brought on phthisis. While the factory hands worked to live, the conditions of their industry implanted in their lungs the seeds of an early death. The recommendations of Mr. Asquith's commissioner were acted upon with commendable promptitude by the linen manufacturers of the North of Ireland. The improvements which he pointed out should be introduced, costing an expenditure of several thousands of pounds, are all being carried out by the employers without any act of Parliament or any other agency beyond the wish of the Home Office, expressed through its ordinary channels. As a result it is confidently expected that the mortality among the linen workers of Belfast will fall to the average of persons employed in other factories.

A NASCENT DESPOTISM.

Another class of artisans, the conditions of whose work have long been notoriously detrimental to life and health, were the Sheffield grinders. An inquiry is now pending into the condition of the Sheffield trades, and there is good reason for expecting that equally satisfactory results will follow among the cutlers and grinders as have already been secured among the lead workers and the Belfast linen weavers. These, however, are but samples of the action which has been taken by Mr. Asquith all along the line. The success and the ease with which he has put in motion the machinery of the Home Office for the amelioration of the condition of industry are awakening the public mind to the fact that the Home Office, with the arms of a Briareus, has been clothed by act of Parliament, as it were in a fit of absence of mind, with powers enabling it to superintend and practically control almost every department of British industry.

ADDING OMNISCIENCE TO OMNIPOTENCE.

It is good to have a giant's power, but it is tyrannous to use it as a giant, and a Home Secretary, who determined not to strain but simply to use the enormous authority with which he is clothed by various acts passed from time to time, could, if he pleased, throttle British trade and bring the whole fabric of commerce to a standstill. Of that, however, fortunately there is no danger as long as the administration remains pure and is under the vigilant control of the House of Commons and the press. But the power is there, and Mr. Asquith is using it and will continue to use it more and more as long as he

remains at his post. He has multiplied the centres of inspection, localizing while centralizing at the same time. At the same time that he has localized and centralized, he has multiplied the number of inspectors and sub-inspectors who form the eyes and ears of the administration.

LEVELING UP.

Still more important than these details of administration are the general principles which have been laid down and which will be carried out in future by the Home Office. A certain normal standard of sanitary excellence, and what may be regarded as an elementary and fundamental condition of human labor, have been laid down for the guidance of the inspectors. These gentlemen, Mr. Asquith's eyes and ears, when they go forth on their tours of inspection throughout the length and breadth of the land, will be instructed over and above their usual official duties to note and specially report all cases in which they find the condition of industry below the normal standard. This may be taken as an irreducible minimum of hardship, which no humanized civilization at the present day can tolerate. The object of this is clear. His aim is to use the whole centralized administrative power of the state for the purpose of leveling up the most backward districts to the standard of the more advanced. It is easy to see what incalculable consequence this may entail in the amelioration of the condition of the industries of the land.

A GLANCE INTO THE FUTURE.

In bringing to a close this rapid and fragmentary survey of the career of a man who stands, as it were, at the threshold of still greater things, we are glad to bear testimony to the universal conviction of those who know him best as to the simplicity, integrity, and the unselfishness of his character. No man is less of a *poseur*, and if he occasionally makes phrases, that is no more than must be expected from any one of a forensic training, and with a quick eye for popular effect. Phrases after all are among the most effective weapons in the arsenal of Parliamentarism, and Mr. Asquith is much less guilty in this respect than most of his predecessors. A strong, healthy, simple, reserved, upright man, Mr. Asquith has many of the qualities which England loves to find in her foremost men. When the silent, and for the most part unseen, work of his department is better known and understood, there will be few more popular men in England than Mr. Asquith. There is no necessity for waxing hysterical over his transcendent abilities. His abilities are not transcendent but business-like and practical. He is a man of affairs, a man of common sense, and a man with a level head; and if, as seems not unlikely, the influence of his wife and the pressure of great responsibility tends to break down the somewhat too stiff crust of reserve and enable him to reveal the inner man as he really is before his countrymen, there is little reason to doubt that the highest expectations of his friends will, ere long, be realized.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

WHITHER WILL ART LEAD US?

IN the *May Harper's*, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner makes one of his "Editor's Study" papers discourse on the social effect of art-cultivation in our own life, and compares it with the classic worship of beauty and the results of that religion. He notes a failure to produce great moral force in the train of great art work, which presents a problem that has probably perplexed, in one form or another, every thinking man.

"In a well-adjusted world the contemplation of beauty ought to lead to refinement of spirit, and the cultivation of the intellect and of taste lead away from sensuality. In the fifteenth century it did not. In her intellectual and artistic pre-eminence Italy grew more and more feeble and corrupt, and if morality existed anywhere it was in the lower classes, which were stirred by no intellectual or artistic impulse. Was this phenomenon due to the peculiar circumstances of the age, or is it a universal continuing tendency? That is, was the disorganization of morals due to the transition from the Middle Ages into the Renaissance, and did it merely coincide with a revived taste for letters and great achievement in art, or is the cultivation of the imagination always dangerous to morality, and the worship of beauty always relaxing to the moral fibre? Had the early devotees of the Christian faith an instinct of self-preservation when they set themselves against the refinement of learning and the æsthetic movement? Or, in plain terms, is there an antagonism between art and religion, meaning by religion private morality?—for in the fifteenth century there was no antagonism between art and the current Christianity. The Christianity was not of the sort to make decent the poetry or the plays at the Vatican, or to restrain the most sensuous side of art.

PAGANISM IN ART.

"One explanation of the phenomenon lies upon the surface. The new interest in letters and in art was due to the revival of classic literature and the rediscovery of classic art, a return to its reality out of the fantastic symbolism of the Middle Ages. With this adoption of the classic idea of life came a practical paganism; and paganism has absolutely no reality in the Christian sense. The ancient word virtue was not the expression of any lowly personal quality of righteousness. The conception of life therefore that obtained in the circles that cultivated art and letters was wholly the pagan conception, at the highest a worship of beauty of form, or of so much rectitude of conduct as was necessary to produce the highest physical sanity and mental serenity. The importa-

tion, then, of classic art with the pagan morality into a corrupt society could not be expected to lessen that decay or lift life into any purity. The formula would naturally be, 'Art for Art's sake,' and the conception that the author, the painter, the sculptor, the dancer, the actor, had no business with moral questions, or rather with Christian morality, would pass readily into the tolerance which more or less to this day is extended to the artist and author—namely, that their necessities are such that they are not to be judged by the ordinary rules of morality. It is not put so baldly as this in modern terms. We invent a euphemism to excuse the moral laches of genius, but the fact remains that there is one standard of morality for the artist and the actor and the imaginative writer, and another for the preacher.

ITALY IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

"The situation in Italy in the fifteenth century has a lively interest for us. We are witnessing in our day an assiduous and not altogether affected cultivation of æstheticism. There has been a frank return in many of the art capitals to the pagan idea of art and morality. Aside from the considerable æsthetic posing in London, which is merely for effect, there has been some not insincere belief that beauty is sufficient in itself to save mankind and to keep society pure, and that a beautiful line even has a sort of moral quality. It is curious to see what sort of society this theory produces, and to compare the art-for-art's-sake conceptions of life in Paris and London with that in Florence and Rome four centuries ago. The modern life is a good deal feebler and less bold and not yet so corrupt, but there is a sort of æsthetic imitative effeminacy that is more corrupting than brutality. If the phenomenon of the fifteenth century is repeating itself in the nineteenth century, the query is whether it is merely a coincidence, or whether it is natural that the pursuit now of the Greek ideal of beauty should produce a society all adrift morally. If it is only a coincidence, it is not the only one. In the decay of faith and in the scepticism as to Christian supernaturalism there is in both ages the same resort to all sorts of superstitions, to the study of occult sciences, to astrology and palmistry, to spirits in the air and belief in the antics of mediums, to theosophy and second-sight. The two centuries run an equal race in credulity. The repetition is a little discouraging to the believer in progress, and the continual want of harmony between the love of beauty and the love of righteousness is perplexing. Perhaps there is no safer course for one than to sit squarely on the Ten Commandments, and let the world go round."

THE HEALTHFUL TONE FOR AMERICAN LITERATURE.

MR. RICHARD BURTON argues in the *Forum* for a more healthful tone in American literature. He believes that there is a great future for American literature if we but allow ourselves to be influenced by the healthful atmosphere which abounds in this young country of ours. "As to themes and motive, surely no country offers more stimulus to literary endeavor. With its vast panorama of human types and diversified territories, its dramatic shifts of fortune, and its pressing problems and rapid changes in social condition, the United States affords a field not surpassed certainly by any one of the European nations where letters obtain recognition. The subject matter is here for those who have eyes to see and the forthright arm of performance."

But Mr. Burton sees what we are all beginning to see, that our makers of literature are in danger of becoming comparatively insensitive to such robust and legitimate stimuli, evidenced by the fact that the books of many of our writers are tainted with the morbid sentimentality and hysteria which abounds in the present day literature of England and parts of the Continent. "This is the day of the diffusion of culture and the spread of the cosmopolitan spirit, touching literature as they do all else; a fact which alone could explain that denationalization of themes and that adoption of transatlantic methods and models to be noted in some, though a minor part of, American work. The very advance in the knowledge and practice of literature as an art makes this inevitable, indeed. Again, specialization, the study of particular environments and local types, obtains to the exclusion of broader national motives—this being obvious at a glance."

THE LACK OF HONEST CONVICTIONS.

The morbid, the cynical, the naturalistic and the decadent in our present day literature, Mr. Burton attributes to the lack of faith and courage following on the loss, or at least change, of definite and canonical religious conviction. He says: "The plain truth is that the mood in art and literature, conveniently summarized by the cant term 'art for art's sake,' is begotten in the last analysis, of spiritual unrest, and the shift or abandonment of religious convictions and ethical ideals."

"A mere glance at world literature proves beyond peradventure that the moving and permanent forces are those which are healthful, vital, positive, optimistic. Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Cervantes, Milton, and Browning are not decadents; men, all of them, cognizant of life's depths as well as heights, but never forgetting that accomplishment, aspiration, and peace are articulated into our living quite as truly as doubt, denial, and death. Hence these masters are open air influences and a tonic to distraught humanity. The history of any puissant nation teaches the same thing; its athletic evolution and crest of power mean a literature which is bracing

and splendid, its devolution a product into which the minor note has crept and through which runs the self-questioning of decay. All records yield an irresistible Yea to the query: Does not the decadent in literature (when sincere and not an affectation) always square with a similar state of social and intellectual life in the nation? To accept the poems, stories, and essays of the school in mind as legitimate and natural is to self-doom the country's career and pronounce its noble work done and its maturity past,—a claim so ridiculous as to be made only by a madman.

DECADENCE IN ENGLAND.

"One may be allowed the shrewd suspicion that some of the decadent work of England in art and letters is the result of a self-conscious pose, not of a reasoned conviction or an impulse of the blood. The negative spirit in England is bad enough and sufficiently incongruous, but, even if fit for one of the leading lands of Europe, would be peculiarly out of place here in the United States, forelooking to a great future. For American literature-makers to adopt—either consciously or unconsciously—the pessimism and dry-rot of France, Spain, Norway and England is an anachronism analogous to that which Greece might have furnished if, in the day of Pericles, she had taken of a sudden to the pensive idyls of Theocritus and the erotic epigrams of Meleager. Our land, entering into its young heyday of national maturity, must develop a literature to express and reflect its ideals, or we shall display to the astonished world the spectacle of a vigorous people, hardly out of adolescence, whose voice is not the big, manly instrument suiting its years, but the thin piping treble of senility. Common sense and patriotism alike forbid such an absurdity."

Mr. Burton concludes his most welcome article as follows: "The younger literary folk of the United States, then, are brought face to face with certain hard facts and are bidden choose. They may follow older lands, letting the popular theory of the day generate and guide their work, thereby laying themselves open to the charge of imitation, un-Americanism, false æsthetics and false psychology. Contrarywise, keeping a firm grip on the essential truth that a sound and efficient technique must bottom American literature as it must that of any and all lands, they may nevertheless have clear in sight the still broader and deeper verity that 'beauty is truth, truth beauty,' that in the ethic atmosphere only can the creative find its home land and natural breathing place, beauty being, in the words of Matthew Arnold, 'truth seen from another side.'

AWAY WITH CYNICISM!

"Indeed, the negative spirit, the cynic mood, and manner of the realist or the pessimist belong, with us, rather to the critics than to the creators, the latter being as a class (though exceptions will occur to all) sound at heart and only eager to do work which shall be sane, broad, truthful and wholesome. The criticism which continually depresses a fine young

extravagance, which reiterates the sacerdotal function of art-minus-morals, and which sneers down admiration for local impulses and data, is not wanting in the United States. Though perhaps not representative, it exists, and so does a corresponding coterie among the literary folk themselves.

"Returning to the original questions, then, it may be said that what our writers are doing is endangered by what there is a temptation for them to believe; a temptation valiantly resisted in the main, but still present. An American literature such as is in mind, and which if true to our literary forbears we must make, shall be at once practical and ideal; practical, since it is the honest expression of national life and thought; ideal, for that it presents not facts alone but symbols, is not merely photographic but artistic by reason of its sensing the relative proportion of things and the all-important rôle of imaginative representation. Such a school of writers will beget poets and novelists who are also patriots, clasp clean and loyal hands and taking an inextinguishable joy in their work, which they hope shall be for the healing of the nation. And all the people will say, Amen."

MR. DANA ON A JOURNALIST'S NEEDS.

IN the bright May number of *McClure's* there is printed the address on "Journalism," delivered by Charles A. Dana, Editor of the *New York Sun*, before the students of Union College. Mr. Dana is so thoroughly the man who has made that newspaper what it is, and the *Sun* is so unique in its forcible literary quality as a daily newspaper, that it is quite well worth while quoting his remarks on the adequate equipment of an aspiring journalist. He says:

A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH THE FIRST REQUISITE.

"The first thing that the man who is looking forward to this profession, in which the use of the English language is the main thing—since it is the instrument that he must apply continually for the expression of ideas and for the dissemination of knowledge—is to know this language thoroughly, and that it is the very corner stone of the education that a journalist should look forward to and should labor after, and should neglect no opportunity of improving himself in.

"After a knowledge of the English language comes, of course, in regular order, the practice, the cultivation of the ability to use it, the development of that art which in its latest form we call style, and which distinguishes one writer from another. This style is something of such evanescent, intangible nature that it is difficult to tell in what it consists. I suppose it is in the combination of imagination and humor, with the entire command of the word-resources of the language, all applied together in the construction of sentences. I suppose that is what makes style. It is a very precious gift, but it is not a gift that can always be acquired by practice or by study.

"It may be added that certainly, in its highest perfection, it can never be acquired by practice. I do not believe, for instance, that everybody who should endeavor to acquire such a style as the late Dr. Channing possessed could succeed in doing so. He was a famous writer fifty years ago in Boston, and his style is of the most beautiful and remarkable character. As a specimen of it let me suggest to you his essay on Napoleon Bonaparte. That was, perhaps, the very best of the critical analysis of Napoleon that succeeded the period of Napoleon worship which had run all over the world. Channing's style was sweet, pure and delightful, without having those surprises, those extraordinary felicities, that mark the styles of some writers. It was perfectly simple, translucent throughout, without effort, never leaving you in any doubt as to the idea; and you closed the book with the feeling that you had fallen in with a most sympathetic mind, whose instructions you might sometimes accept or sometimes reject, but whom you could not regard without entire respect and admiration.

"Another example of a very beautiful and admirable style which is well worth study is that of Nathaniel Hawthorne. In his writings we are charmed with the new sense and meaning that he seems to give to familiar words. It is like reading a new language to take a chapter of Hawthorne; yet it is perfectly lovely, because with all its suggestiveness, it is perfectly clear; and when you have done with it you wish you could do it yourself.

A KNOWLEDGE OF POLITICS THE SECOND REQUISITE.

"The next thing that I would dwell upon would be the knowledge of politics, and especially of American politics. This is a very hard subject. Its history is difficult. If you go back to the foundation of the republic, you find it was extremely complicated even then; and it requires very careful study and a very elevated impartiality to make your analysis at all satisfactory to yourself as you go through the work.

"Still, it is indispensable to a man who means to fill an important place in journalism, and all who begin upon it certainly have that intention. No young man goes into any profession without a good degree of ambition; no young man can carry his ambition very far in journalism—I mean in general, universal journalism, not in special; no man can carry his ambition very far who does not know politics, and in order to know politics there must be in the man some natural disposition for politics. I have often been appealed to by friends who said: 'Can't you take this young man and give him employment?' Then I will watch that young man for a month or so, and see what it is that he takes up in the morning. If he takes up the newspaper and turns to the political part of the paper, and is interested in that, why, that is a good symptom of his intellectual tendencies; but if, instead of that, he takes up a magazine and sits down to read a love story, why, you cannot make a newspaper man out of him."

IAN MACLAREN ON THE BIBLE.

IAN MACLAREN, the author of "The Bonnie Brier Bush," writing on "Culture" in the *Young Man* for April, ventures on the following critical comparison of the balance of worth of some of the books on the Bible and certain masterpieces of English literature: "No book in any literature can be for one moment compared with the Bible in its completeness, as a means either of ethical or spiritual culture, but there are many books that will bear comparison with certain of its parts. The 'Pilgrim's Progress' has done more for the spiritual in men than Chronicles; and one would rather see Augustine's 'Confessions' in a young man's hand than the Song of Solomon. General Gordon's Life is more wholesome for the average reader than the Book of Esther, and Morley's 'Dutch Republic' contains the history of a struggle as heroic and as religious as any waged by Israel against the Philistines. Outside the Bible, but not apart from its spirit, has arisen a literature where Dante—

That scarred veteran
Of a lifelong fight—

gives us the Psalms; and Bacon in his Essays of condensed wisdom takes the place of Proverbs, and More's 'Utopia' is the prophetic vision; while Ruskin teaches the beauty of holiness, and Carlyle the sacredness of work, and Browning the 'life everlasting.'"

"BESIDE THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH."

MR. ASHCROFT NOBLE in the *Woman at Home* describes a three days' visit which he paid to Mr. Watson (Ian Maclaren), who is better known as the author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." Mr. Noble says that although he has been reading and reviewing fiction for more than half a century, he never in all those years read a book which moved him so constantly and so profoundly as the "Bonnie Brier Bush." He says in reading it he was moved sometimes to laugh aloud, and at other times he stopped to get rid of thick coming tears. Mr. Watson told him that nothing was a greater surprise than the success of those sketches. Mr. Robertson Nicol of the *British Weekly* urged him to write them, and bothered him to death until he did so. He was not conscious of any power in that direction, and even now he feels as doubtful about himself as ever. He says that the book seems to have produced a much stronger and more emotional effect upon men than upon women. He has been overwhelmed by letters of all kinds, and is much amazed at the interest which the public has taken in his work. He is writing some more sketches, which will fill about a third of a volume similar to the "Brier Bush," and he sees his way to writing the other two-thirds. Then he will abandon Drumtochty, as he will have exhausted all the available types. He wishes to write a story dealing with the darker side of Scotch life, but meanwhile will write stories describing English life. One of these Mr. Noble has read and pronounces it very good.

THE AUTHOR OF "THE RAIDERS."

How Mr. Crockett Learned His Trade.

IN *Cassell's Family Magazine* for April there is an interesting interview with Mr. S. R. Crockett, the popular author of "The Raiders," "The Stickit Minister," and other Scotch novels.

HOW HE BEGAN.

When asked as to how he began to write stories, Mr. Crockett told the following anecdote: "I used to write articles regularly for a paper called the *Christian Leader*, of Glasgow. One day—I am bad at dates, but it was in 1891, I think—I got a telegram asking me to supply a leading article in a great hurry on the duties of a minister. Oh, I make no doubt it would have been a most moral and improving article! But I had not time to write it. In my despair the thought occurred to me of throwing my ideas into the shape of a story, and I wrote what purported to be the account of a typical minister's day's work. It caught on, and the owner of the *Leader* asked me to write a story every week, whence arose 'the Stickit Minister,' or 'The Crockett Minister,' by Stickit, under which name I am told worthy people asked for it. The success of these stories opened up a new line of work to me, and you know what I have done since."

It is curious to learn that when "The Raiders" was offered to a Scotch publishing house it was declined, as they thought there was no demand for such kind of literature. A prophet is without honor in his own country, and "The Raiders" had to be exported to England before it found recognition.

HIS SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS.

Mr. Crockett had a fine training for a novelist. Speaking of the things which influenced him, he said: "First, I should count the extreme strictness of our education. The Cameronians were the theological aristocracy of the Galloway countryside, so to speak; and the two or three families of whom we consisted mixed little with the laxer brethren round about. Amusements were almost all tabooed; to this day I find it difficult not to look on cards, for instance, as sinful. Besides, I can't play. Even 'light literature' was not allowed, and I had to read Scott and Shakespeare on the sly. The late Professor Clerk Maxwell found me lying on the muir and reading Shakespeare, and gave me two half-crowns in reward for my good taste. I make little doubt that I owe my early taste for good literature to this fact, that it was 'stolen waters.' In other essentials my training was ideal. I could talk to you for hours about my old Cameronian grandfather with the overweening passion for justice that dominated his life."

TRAVELING TUTOR.

He was not less fortunate at Oxford. He saw the head of one of the colleges, who advised him at once that he had better not stay there: "'We shall do you no good here,' he said to me, plainly. 'What you want is a traveling tutorship.' And he got me one at once: first a young American, and then a ward in Chancery. With them I went all over Europe. I

have visited every capital but Copenhagen. We always traveled *en prince*, and saw most of the people who were worth seeing, from Bismarck to Russell Lowell. On a similar trip I visited northern Africa, and I have been in Siberia. This, as you can imagine, was a very good training for a fellow who was to earn his bread by novel-writing in the future.

"I am going to use my travels as backgrounds to stories. For instance, in my book that is coming out shortly, there is a tale—'St. Lucy of the Eyes'—in which I have worked in a curious couple of clergymen that we met in Italy."

TO NORWAY IN AN OPEN BOAT.

Mr. Crockett did not always go on his travels in the train of a wealthy American: "One of my ventures, when I had some spare cash in hand, was to hire three Orkney fishermen to take me across to Norway with them in their open boat in the depth of winter. That was rough enough, I think. Then I went up farther north on my own account. The things I saw then I have it in my mind to use, as thus: I am going to write a novel about a young Scots adventurer who leaves his home and goes up with one of the early arctic explorers—like Hendrik Hudson, you know, two or three centuries ago."

HOW HE WORKS.

When asked as to his method of work, he said: "What do you expect me to say? Of course, I try to get as good a plot as I can to begin with; then I seek for a period in which to embody it. I get up all the facts of the time and the local color as well as I can. For instance, in writing the story of the Covenanters I have kept an assistant at work in the big Edinburgh libraries, extracting from the memoirs and MSS. of the period all that was likely to help me, as well as another in Galloway. I had the good luck to light upon the Earleton correspondence, previously unpublished, from which I have drawn a host of the details which are not in the histories, but add verisimilitude to a presentation of the times."

THE *Young Woman* publishes the following autograph message to the girls of Great Britain from Miss Nightingale: "My 'message' to girls would be: 1. Train yourselves to your work, to your life. The last twenty-five or thirty years has recognized beyond everything this necessity of training. 2. Have a higher object than the mere undertaking in all you undertake. When we fail or are disappointed, we lose heart and perhaps 'strike work.' But if we have recognized ourselves as (I will not say *only*) a wheel or a tool in the hands of that Almighty highest and truest and best, we have that blessing of being a part of the whole, and, whatever our own failure, are never cast down. 3. As one of the best women workers of our day says 'The talk now is of rights, not right.' Let that *not* be our case. I am myself always a prisoner from illness and overwork, but all the more I wish you God-speed."

THE AUTHOR OF "EAST LYNNE."

MR. ALEXANDER J. JAPP contributes to the *Leisure Hour* an interesting sketch of Mrs. Henry Wood, a cheap edition of whose novels are just being issued in England. Three hundred and fifty thousand copies of "East Lynne" have already been sold, and it is quite possible that the number may rise to half a million before the end of the century. Mrs. Henry Wood, whose maiden name was Ellen Price, "was born in Worcester (Eng.), on January 17, 1814, the year made famous by the severe frost, when the Thames was frozen over and bullocks were roasted whole upon the ice bound surface. Her father was Mr. Thomas Price, a wealthy glove manufacturer. At seven years old Ellen Price had gone through the studies of girls twice her age and could repeat long poems. Her home was under the very shadow of the cathedral, which, with its services and associations, became a part of herself. At the age of thirteen some weakness of the spine began to show itself which eventually produced a kind of inward curvature.

A POPULAR STORY-WRITER.

"Mrs. Wood had always been fond of writing; as a mere girl had produced essays, stories, and even plays after the manner of Shakespeare, but had never courted publicity. While yet in France she had begun to write stories for *Bentley's Miscellany* and *Colburn's New Monthly Magazine*, then under the editorship of Harrison Ainsworth—wrote sometimes two stories a month. For a while she went on doing this without fee or reward, and on declining further to 'toil for nought,' she received a small salary of some \$300 a year. This went on for a considerable period—for ten years, indeed—till at length she said she would contribute no more short stories, as she had made up her mind to write a three-volume novel. Mr. Ainsworth, seeing that now he must either accept this novel or lose Mrs. Wood as a contributor, agreed to her request, and after this long probation 'East Lynne' appeared in the pages of that magazine. Notwithstanding the way in which it was received by the readers of the magazine, it was declined by Messrs. Chapman & Hall as a book, and was at length issued in three volumes by Messrs. Bentley. Its success was immediate and complete. One of the most remarkable passages in the *Life* is that which describes its reception in various countries. It has sold in greater numbers than perhaps any other English work of fiction, and it still sells largely. Mrs. Henry Wood had now found her sphere. Book after book followed—some of them for sale following close on the heels of 'East Lynne.' It was at this period, just prior to the publication of 'East Lynne,' that she contributed the story of 'A Life Secret' to the *Leisure Hour*. 'Danesbury House,' a temperance tale, which won the prize of the League, was already being eagerly read by social reformers. In 1866 Mrs. Wood lost her husband—who, however, from his practical, matter-of-fact cast of mind, had not specially sympathized with her in her imaginative work—and for

many years she lived a widow, devoting herself to the education of her sons and daughter and to literature."

THE CANADIAN COPYRIGHT ACT.

Protests by English Authors and Publishers.

THE *Contemporary Review* publishes five short articles protesting against the provisions of the Canadian Copyright act. Mr. Hall Caine leads off, beginning his protest thus: "Unless something is done immediately, unless the most earnest and active opposition is raised within the next few weeks, the Royal Assent will be given to the Canadian Copyright act, and incalculable injury will thereby be done to the interests of authors all the world over."

A POOR BARGAIN FOR ENGLAND.

What, he asks, is it that "Canada promises to do for us if England sanctions the abolition of British copyright in Canada? First, it offers to grant us copyright in the Dominion for a limited period of twenty-eight years if we reprint and republish a book in Canada within one month from its original publication. The limit of time is grudging and the month's grace is folly."

Mr. Leckie follows. He agrees with Mr. Caine: "I can only express my concurrence with the views of Mr. Hall Caine about Canadian copyright. That Canada should legislate about her own authors is, in my opinion, perfectly right. That she should claim to republish the works of living English authors without their consent seems to me utterly unjust, and if the claim is conceded it is likely to effect most disastrously the security of literary property through the whole English-speaking world."

Mr. Rider Haggard explains and ridicules another clause in the act. "The act provides that if an author does not reprint and republish his work in Canada within a month of its original publication the Government may issue a license to any applicant to print and publish such work, subject to a payment of 10 per cent. of the retail price to the author, for the collection of which 10 per cent. the Government is not to be responsible. In practice this will mean that the said 10 per cent. will never be collected."

A BAD PRECEDENT.

Mr. John Murray is very much perturbed on the subject, for a Canadian Copyright act would form a precedent for all the Colonies to follow suit: "It is fraught with momentous consequences, and it behooves any one who is interested in or by our literature, whether as a producer or a consumer, to use such influence as he or she possesses to oppose the granting of the Canadian demands now under consideration; if they are granted, nothing can stop the extension of the concession to other colonies, and any one who is at all conversant with the book market can foresee what a grievous injury would thereby be caused to owners of English copyright."

HEATING HOUSES BY ELECTRICITY.

IN the *Cosmopolitan* for May, Prof. A. E. Dolbear contributes to the department called the "Progress of Science" a note of some interest, as coming from an authoritative scientist rather than a mere topical writer, on the application of electricity to the heating of houses. Prof. Dolbear says it is entirely feasible and will possess many advantages.

"A current of electricity always heats the conductor through which it goes. The conversion into heat of the electrical energy is always complete; there is no loss as in most other transformations, and in a given conductor the heating effect increases as the square of the current, so that twice the current gives four times as much heat, three times the current nine times the heat, and so on; it therefore becomes possible to produce almost any desirable temperature, even to that of fusion of an electric conductor, while the most refractory substances are either fused or volatilized by the heat of an electric arc which has the temperature of about 6,000° F.

A CONSTANT TEMPERATURE MAINTAINED.

"A constant current will maintain a constant temperature. How much heat shall be produced and what the temperature shall be, is only a question of apparatus, and regulation is as easy as turning a switch. Electrical heating for household purposes is, therefore, as feasible as heating for welding iron bars or fusing alumina. Houses may be thus heated as easily and as safely as they are lighted by electricity. It has often been talked about, but the inquiries have generally been discouraged by exaggerated notions of its relative cost. The implication has always been that people always choose the cheaper article, which is not true. For instance, a Rochester lamp may give a light of thirty candles for six hours by burning a quart of coal oil costing two cents. The same amount of light from an incandescent electric lamp will cost as much as ten cents; nevertheless, there are thousands who choose the more costly light because its other good qualities are considered a sufficient offset for the greater cost. Ordinary furnaces for heating houses are not half so economical as individual stoves, but no one uses the latter who can contrive to pay for the former.

"The convenience of electrical heaters in a house, their cleanliness, and the simplicity of their regulation, commend themselves to every one, and when these are fairly apprehended by the well-to-do class, it is certain that such electrical appliances will be demanded, and hot air and other furnaces will be abandoned, and with them will go the nuisances of handling coal and ashes, the consequent dust and gases, the smoky chimneys, the dangerous flues, the preparing of kindling, and the expert care of the furnace with its drafts and registers.

"There will be increased safety from fires, and the cost of insurance will be less. When the cost and trouble of these are set over against the cost, the convenience and safety of electric heat, the difference will not be found to be so great but it will be willingly borne by large numbers in most communities.

Once this method has a fair start, it is certain to be adopted as widely as the electric light has been, and then will soon be as indispensable."

THE NEW ILLUMINANT.

CHEMISTS are just now greatly interested in the discovery of a method for the manufacture of acetylene on a large scale. The *Journal of Gas Lighting* describes the process exhibited recently in London.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

"The time was Wednesday, January 16; the place, the well known lecture theatre of the Society of Arts, London; the man, Professor Vivian B. Lewes; and the matter, commercial acetylene. From this combination resulted, then and there, a sensation which, unless appearances are utterly illusory, will echo and re-echo through the industrial world for a very long time to come. When the announcement was made that Professor Lewes would read a paper on 'The Commercial Synthesis of Illuminating Hydrocarbons,' no indication was given of the particular turn which the communication would take, but that a high degree of interest and importance would be found to attach to Professor Lewes' matter was foreshadowed by the steps taken, with the co-operation of Sir. H. Trueman Wood, the secretary of the society, to secure a fit audience for the occasion. In consequence of this effort, a goodly contingent of gas engineers and others interested in the gas industry put in an appearance at the society's house last Wednesday evening; but it is not to be supposed that a single individual among this critical portion of the audience had the faintest expectation of what was coming, or entertained the slightest idea that he was about to assist at what will, in all probability, come to be regarded throughout the gas and the allied interests as an epoch-making demonstration. Professor Lewes' and the society's secret was perfectly kept; and its disclosure at the proper time was, therefore, all the more astounding. For his design was no other than the first exhibition to the world of one of the most striking of the fruits of modern scientific discovery in the new territory of physico-chemistry, the product of that remarkable research of Mr. T. L. Willson—carbide of calcium—the nature and properties of which were, by a pure coincidence, described in our last week's 'Technical Record.' The absorbing interest of this programme, and the brilliant manner in which it was carried out, are not likely to fade from the minds of those who had the good fortune to attend on this historic occasion."

Professor Lewes made no attempt to hedge his exhibition about with mystery. After he had stated that he was about to deal with the synthesis of acetylene in bulk, he was careful to show that there is nothing absolutely new about carbide of calcium or the phenomenon of its giving off acetylene when wetted with water. He then proceeded to show the

production and uses of it on a commercial scale by the method of Mr. Willson.

A REMARKABLE EXHIBITION.

"And a very startling exhibition it was—as utterly fresh and convincing as good matter in the hands of a master in the art of science exposition could make it. Carbide of calcium, as known to science, was a chemical curiosity until Mr. Willson happened upon a way of preparing it in bulk in the course of his experiments upon the manufacture of calcium alloys by the agency of his electrical furnace. But this discovery put a new face upon the compound. When an article that has only existed in grains comes to be turned out by the ton, it is, to all intents and purposes, a new article. In this sense, carbide of calcium is very new indeed; and its industrial possibilities are newer still, inasmuch as only the most direct and obvious of these developments have as yet been so much as hinted at.

"Take it that the material can be produced by the ton, and it is impossible to surmise what chemical industry will be able in the fullness of time to make of it. The product of fusing together, in an electrical furnace, such common materials as lime and carbon in any suitable form was exhibited by Professor Lewes as a greenish-gray, stone-like substance greatly resembling the commonest description of serpentine rock. When kept in the air, a light coating of lime soon forms on its surface. Upon handling it a faint, unpleasant odor, suggestive of garlic, and also not altogether unlike the familiar reek that emanates from the ironwork of an old gas purifier, manifests itself. To all appearance, it is a dull, inert stone, devoid of any other properties than those of common road metal, and not more likely to be credited by the casual observer with gas-yielding capabilities. Upon a piece of this material Professor Lewes sprinkled a few drops of water from a wash bottle and put a lighted taper to it. The nascent gas—acetylene—immediately ignited with more than the brilliancy of the pitchy flame of highly bituminous coal in an open fire, and continued to burn fitfully over the wetted surface until all the water was gone. Then came the display of the same gas evolved in a jar (standing upon the lecture table) which contained pieces of the carbide in water, and stored in makeshift glass holders. It was a dramatic *dénouement* of Professor Lewes' little plot when he applied a light first to a single open flat-flame burner, and then to a group of similar burners, and people saw for the first time in a public place the intensely brilliant, white and solid-looking flame of burning pure acetylene.

"It is indeed a flame to wonder at. Nothing like it ever before came within the ken of a gas manager or dazzled the vision of a photometrist. There is something startling in the suggestion that gas of two hundred and forty candle power—calculated, in accordance with photometrical practice, upon the basis of a consumption of five cubic feet per hour—can be burnt by means of an open flat flame burner. When

the carbide of calcium first came into Professor Lewes' possession this had not, in fact, been done, and, in order to get a flame of acetylene at all, the American handlers of the gas had fallen back upon the brutal device of diluting it with a certain proportion of air. This was to repeat the crude American way of rendering naphtha gas usable. But the dilution of acetylene with air is even more objectionable than is the same treatment in regard to naphtha gas, inasmuch as it is more easily converted into a violent explosive mixture. Professor Lewes, in succeeding in burning acetylene in the pure state in which it comes from the mixture of calcium carbide and water, has saved its prospects as an illuminant. He showed on Wednesday those wonderful acetylene gas flames already mentioned, each produced by burning the gas as made in the simple way described, without any adventitious mechanical or chemical aid, after the rate of half a cubic foot per hour, and stated to yield a measured illuminating power of twenty-five candles. This could easily be credited. But what it is more difficult to convey in mere words is the impression of steadfastness, whiteness, and, so to speak, solidity which the flames in question made on the observer. At a little distance no non-luminous zone could be perceived; but, on a close inspection, a tiny speck of blue over the top of the burner was visible. No smoke or smell escaped from these flames, which, although exhibiting in their color the evidence of intensely active combustion, were found to be much cooler than oil gas or alcoh-carbon gas flames of the same size. This is a most striking feature of free-burning acetylene. The incandescent electric lamps, of normal brilliancy, by which the lecture theatre was lit were made to look as dull as 'red-hot hair pins' by the aggressive acetylene, which itself, by virtue of the irradiation produced by its dazzling white flame, appeared to form balls of almost blinding light when viewed directly in face or sideways of the flame. The mantle of the incandescent gas light is no whiter than, if it is so white as, the naked acetylene flame, which does not flicker or change color; but, in the absence of means of making a direct comparison between the two lights, it is rash to say which would bear the palm for purity of tint.

PRACTICAL USES.

"It is not for us to say what may be done with this new servant of a community that ever clamors for more light, and gets it more easily and cheaply every day. Considerations of the cost at which the carbide of calcium will be producible, and of the prospects of its utilization as a means of generating portable gas light or as an enricher of common coal gas, suggests themselves to every one who sees or hears of the substance and its qualities. But it is premature to discuss such questions at present; all that need be said upon these points for the time being was said on Wednesday by Professor Lewes, and by those who took part in the extremely cogent little discussion that followed his brilliant discourse. When the time is ripe for more, it will doubtless be forthcoming.

Meanwhile, it is only doing justice to all the parties concerned in last Wednesday's memorable proceedings in the Adelphi to acknowledge the high interest of the whole subject, and the adequate manner in which it was presented to the general and technical public. The discoverer of the system is to be congratulated upon the promise of the new industrial development; Professor Lewes may be complimented upon the deft and convincing way in which he performed the part of introducer of the novelty; and—if last, not least—the Society of Arts deserves to be credited with having proved once more the practical value of the agency wielded by the council and the secretary of this useful institution, for giving publicity readily and promptly to warrantable novelties in science and the industrial arts."

The Discoverer's Own Statement.

The *American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record* of March 11 reports a meeting of the New York section of the Society of Chemical Industry, at which Mr. Willson, who, by the way, is a native of North Carolina, was present and explained the nature of his discovery.

"It was in the latter part of 1887, Mr. Willson said, that the present work of producing calcium carbide on the large scale was begun. While working with an electric furnace, and endeavoring by its aid to effect the reduction of some refractory metallic compounds, he noticed that a mixture containing lime and carbon (the latter in the form of coal dust), under the influence of the intense heat of the arc fused down to a heavy semi-metallic mass, which having been examined and found not to be the substance sought was thrown into a bucket containing water. The strange results which followed its contact with the water compelled his attention. He found that brisk effervescence ensued, and a gas was given off whose chief characteristic seemed to be its penetrating and disagreeable odor. Applying a light he found that it burnt freely with a smoky but luminous flame. This was the starting point of his investigations into the chemistry and commercial possibilities of calcium carbide. These investigations had been begun under the direction of Professor Venable, of the University of North Carolina, and it was there that experiments looking to the utilization of acetylene as an illuminant were first carried out. E. N. Dickerson of New York was the first to investigate the commercial value of the gas for illuminating purposes."

The same journal, commenting on the facts stated, says: "Whether any of the earlier workers in this field ever dreamed of the results which would follow from their discoveries is not known. What concerns us now is the important possibilities which the future has in store for us in the practical application of these discoveries to economic uses. As a contemporary well expresses it, we have, in the electric synthesis of calcium carbide leading to the production of acetylene, 'a discovery whose economic future may yet prove to be of worldwide importance, and whose scientific interest is of the highest.'"

WHAT OUGHT WE TO EAT?

IN the May *Harper's*, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner ends the "Editor's Study" with a discussion, more than half facetious, of the subtle mental and moral effects which may or may not be produced by the different ingredients of our diet.

"Perhaps, after all, in our pursuit of harmony in our lives we are not paying enough attention to physical conditions. Science pretends to have made great progress in interpreting the relations of body and mind. We have, on the one hand, the advocates of physical culture as the reconciliation of our disordered faculties, and on the other the zealots who have a mind cure for every physical ill and disturbance. But it is singular that the scientists have as yet made no fruitful effort to discover the relation of food to the best physical power or the highest mental production. Training and diet for a specific and temporary purpose, like football contests or the ordeal of oratorical competition, we are familiar with. But anything like a broad, scientific study of the results of specific diet has hardly been attempted. There are certain popular notions afloat on the subject, as that fish and celery are good for the brain. There was an American judge who distinguished himself a few years ago by declaring that he could sit longer on the bench with less fatigue—in short, could be better sustained in his mental and physical endurance in court—on a breakfast of buckwheat cakes than on any other morning diet. But no effort was made to follow this out, to ascertain whether his life was shortened by this daily packing of his stomach by layers of flap-jacks, or what was the character of his judicial decisions. Nor was any investigation ever made in regard to the Scotch cultivation of literature on oatmeal—whether the oatmeal was not an obstacle overcome by Scotch genius, or whether the oatmeal merely restored the equilibrium that might be disturbed by Glenlivet. The moral reformers have forced us to consider the properties of tea, coffee, and alcohol, and the physicians unite in condemning or commending at different times the same article of diet in relation to the health of patients. But the effect of different kinds of food upon people in a normal condition, upon the power or quality of their brain work, upon their dispositions, upon husbands' treatment of their wives, is hardly considered. We blunder along till we reach middle life, experimenting without any scientific programme, and at last, when the game is almost over, begin to learn what to avoid, and so mitigate the failures of our remaining years. We do not treat horses this way, or cows, or dogs from whom we expect any intelligent service in hunting.

"We know that some plants are stimulants, and some are narcotics; there is a belief even among savages that certain articles of food give courage and others make the eaters chicken-hearted. There is good reason to suppose that every sort of food, vegetable or animal, has an action as specific as what we call drugs have, and a specific relation to human quality and capacity. We calculate roughly that such

a thing is indigestible, or that another article of diet increases nervousness—the special disease of this period of time. But we do not study what diet will make a man kind, or truthful, or a lyric poet, or an honest historian, or a disinterested politician. We have got so far as to see that we must discriminate about medicines, but it would be as reasonable to expect a dozen persons with as many maladies to go to the drug shop and swallow the same kind of doses as is the spectacle of a dozen people at a dinner table, all unequal in mental gifts and habits and in physical status, helplessly eating the same things. Take, for instance, the egg, one of the commonest articles of diet. It is assumed, in this case, that the egg suits everybody—we mean, of course, mentally—and that all eggs are alike. As a matter of fact, eggs are as various as apples or oranges. Assuming that the egg is in perfect condition, its character depends upon a thousand pre-natal causes. We can detect its obvious flavor; we say that one egg is rich, and another poor and thin; but when we consider its more subtle relations to human life, the recklessness with which we eat eggs without investigation is amazing. It is strange that the extreme believers in the doctrine of heredity will ever eat an egg without knowing the hen that laid it. It may be the bellicose egg of a game chicken or the meeching egg of a spiritless barnyard fowl. The hen may be underfed as well as underbred. The egg is different from mutton, and yet we lay great stress upon the breed of mutton, though even in eating mutton we take no account of its effects upon the intellect."

THE IMPORTANCE OF A LIVER.

"THE STORY OF THE LIVER," is the title of an informational paper in the May *Harper's* which lays renewed stress on the important part that organ plays in the life of the world, and not only in the underlying physiological life, but in every mental and moral problem that confronts the happy—or unhappy—owner of a *hepar*. We have not the space to quote this physician's explanation of the actual duties performed by the modest but all important member of our physiological economies; but his general tributes to its services will be pertinent to those who prefer to give their doctors the actual task of propitiating this arbiter of their happiness. Dr. Wilson says:

THE DOMINANT FACTOR IN DIGESTION.

"When Mr. Mallock wrote his book entitled 'Is Life Worth Living?' Mr. Punch, in the exercise of that shrewd, practical common sense which is the concomitant, and often the essence of wit, replied to the titular query, 'That depends on the liver!' And the saying of *Charivari* is perfectly true. Whether we have regard to the welfare of the physical man that lives, or to that of the most important appendage of his digestive apparatus, there can be no doubt that our enjoyment of vitality and all its concerns is founded on a very material basis indeed. Truth to tell, the liver

has played, from the very first, a most important rôle in human affairs. Far before and beyond human details, however, it is easy to show that the big digestive gland comes well to the front in the maintenance of the organism. For one thing, it is the digestive gland which is the first to be specialized with any degree of exactness as we trace life from its small beginnings onward to the fullness of its development. We find a liver, or its feeble representative, in animals which boast of little else in the way of digestive belongings than the bare tube which is the essential feature of a nutritive system. This tube begins with the mouth, is prolonged into a gullet, dilates into a stomach, and narrows again into an intestine. Digestion is simply the journey of food along this tube. Attached to the sides of the tube and opening into it are certain organs we call digestive glands. These number in their ranks the salivary glands of the mouth, the sweetbread, and the liver as the chief appendages of the bodily commissariat department. They pour upon the food the fluids or secretions they manufacture from the blood which is supplied to them, and these fluids act chemically on the diet and fit it for its future destination, which, of course, is the blood current itself.

NECESSARY TO THE LOWEST OF THE FISHES.

"Now among these digestive addenda the liver comes early to the front. Whatever certain biological opinions may say to the contrary, it is pretty certain that even in a worm we may find sundry cells that appear to discharge the duties of a liver; but no doubt whatever exists that in a snail or an oyster, and equally in a cuttle-fish, as well as in a lobster or cray-fish, the liver is an organ of much importance, if one may judge by the high degree of development to which the gland attains. Possibly we shall not be very far from the truth if we assume that among miscellaneous feeders in lower life the liver's largeness bears a direct relation to the multifarious work their digestive systems have to undertake and execute; and when we arrive at the highest animals of all—the backboneed tribes—the liver is never wanting in size or in importance. Even in that groundling among vertebrates, the lancelet, at once lowest of fishes and a connecting link with the backboneless tribes, the liver appears as a little sac or offshoot of the intestine; while in all other fishes it assumes a prominence that heralds the importance to which it attains in the warm-blooded aristocrats of the group.

"Thus far, then, there is no lack of evidence to show that the liver presents us with a bodily possession influencing in a marked degree the physiological fate of the organism, whether it is of a high or a low grade in the living series. If we have regard to ancient opinions regarding the liver, repeated and enlarged upon in edifying fashion by the author of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy,' the part played by the liver in human affairs may clearly enough be ascertained to be anything but limited to its digestive work."

THE "FATAL FALL IN PRICES."

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON, the well-known American economist, presents in the *Forum* an article which explains the "fatal fall in prices" since 1873 in a very different manner from that of the advocates of bi-metallism. The bi-metallists justify their efforts in the direction of establishing a double standard on the ground that the tendency to lower prices must be stopped. Mr. Atkinson declares that in the arguments which have been presented in support of such a treaty of alternate legal tender, the work of the engineer, the inventor and the discoverer of new processes in all arts has been wholly ignored, and he gives as the purpose of his article to prove that there is not a single important product of industry in agriculture, manufacturing, transportation or commerce in which there has not been a reduction in the cost of production or distribution which will not more than account for any reduction in the price which has occurred between 1873 and 1892.

CAUSES.

He devotes a paragraph to each of a number of our staple products, and gives somewhat in detail the causes for the fall in the price of each. For instance, he gives as the causes for a reduction in the price of animal food since 1860, the extension of railways, the establishment of great packing houses, the inventions in canning provisions, the application of freezing processes and cold storage chambers, and the change from sail to steam on the ocean. He accounts for the great reduction in the prices of cloths and clothing in the United States since the civil war by the vast increase of crops of cotton by free labor and the enormous increase in the production of wool by Australia and cheapening of the cost of manufacture by improvements in machinery. The reduction in prices of these commodities he does not believe to be even commensurate with the vast improvements in production. As to metals and implements he says that the inventions of Bessemer, Holley, Siemens, Reese, Thomas, Gilchrist, were largely responsible for the reductions in the cost of these products, "while the opening of the iron mines of the United States in the Northwest and South, and of the great coking coal mines in Virginia and other states gives reasons for and explanations of reductions in the prices more than commensurate with what has occurred."

Mr. Atkinson goes so far as to say that since 1873 there have been even less fluctuations in prices than before, rather an orderly reduction in most prices, varying slightly with the difference in seasons in each year, but corresponding closely with reduction in the cost, and that this beneficial fall has been accompanied by a corresponding or co-relative rise in wages.

In presenting these causes of the fall in prices of our various staple products since 1873, he brings into conspicuous notice the evils which ensued from the degradation of the standard of value of every nation when by acts of legal tender the confidence of the people in the stability of its unit or standard of value has been impaired. This evil, he says, has been effected over and over again in this country by forcing

into use, under acts of legal tender, either its own promises or silver coin.

Mr. Atkinson goes still further and says that the dangerous periods in the life of this nation have been due to the mismanagement of its finances and not to war. "The patriot cause was brought nearer to disaster by the financial incompetence of the patriot Congress than by all the arms and arts of the enemy combined. The disruption of the nation was more nearly brought about by high tariffs between the states during the confederation before the adoption of the Constitution than it was in the civil war by which slavery destroyed itself. There was never any danger that slavery would triumph over freedom in the civil war by force of arms; the real hazard was in the dangerous discredit of the country and in the narrow escape from bankruptcy due to the forced circulation of depreciated paper money. The victory of President Grant in the veto of the greenback inflation bill of 1874 stands equal in its financial importance to the victory at Vicksburg, by which the back of the Southern confederacy was broken during the war. The same credit may be given to President Hayes, who vetoed the Bland act, but an incapable Congress passed it over his veto and brought the malignant power of the Government into action for the collection of a forced loan for the purchase of the silver which now encumbers the vaults of the Treasury. In that blunder we find the first cause of the recent panic.

"The fear of free coinage of silver caused a distrustful Congress to pass the Sherman act for greater and more useless purchases of silver and for an increase of the forced loan, and on the debt of the Government due on demand, carried by this act to nearly \$500,000,000, which culminated in the panic of 1893 and the paralysis of industry which ensued. That debt, incurred for silver purchases, has yet to be paid by taxation. The maintenance of the integrity of the nation and the stability of its credit has lately rested once more upon the courage of President Cleveland when betrayed by the party of which he was the chosen leader. This party has since been almost wiped out of existence as the penalty for its lack of conviction and cohesion. At each period of financial danger the responsibility has been met and the danger has been averted at the cost of widespread disaster and distress. During the civil war even the withdrawal of a seventh part of the men of arms-bearing age and the destructive demand growing out of the consumption of war, did not advance wages as fast as prices rose; the purchasing power of a day's work lost by one-third in that dark financial period.

"When once more the evil influence of a discredited currency, which was issued in a time of profound peace at the dictation of the mining camps, whose power in the Senate is in inverse proportion to their population, brought on the panic of 1893, a paralysis of industry ensued, and great masses of people suffered for the want of the means of subsistence in the midst

of an unparalleled abundance of food, fuel, fibres, and fabrics of every kind.

"But even in the time of doubt during and immediately after the Revolution,—even in the time of distress during the war of 1812 and the embargo,—even in the throes of the civil war and the difficulties of reconstruction,—even during the later era of financial folly and incapacity exhibited by the legislators of both political parties since 1878,—the common people have adjusted themselves to every adverse condition that it was in the power of misdirected financial legislation to bring into existence, and such have been the potent influences of science and invention which have been applied to production and distribution since 1865, that never before in the history of this or any other country has there been such material progress in all the arts by which we live and move and have our being.

"The existing discontent, the struggle between laborers and capitalists, the violent strikes and disorders which have marked the last few years are all due to the bad financial policy which promotes a false distribution of the joint product of labor and capital. Within less than a single decade each political party has been utterly condemned for its abuse of the trust that had been reposed in it. Western Republicans are now repudiating the abuses of the power of taxation which was forced upon them in 1890, while Eastern Democrats are organizing for independent action upon the monetary question without regard to the financial folly of Ohio, or the yet greater iniquity contemplated by a portion of their party in the extreme West and in a small section of the South.

"The issue is joined to which there can be but one conclusion: The unit of value, a dollar made of gold, will be maintained and the integrity of the nation will be sustained."

From a Different Point of View.

Hon. L. Bradford Prince, who has served seven years in each branch of the Legislature of the Empire State, but who now writes from the West, where he has served as chief justice and governor of one of our territories, contributes to the *American Magazine of Civics* an article on "Bimetallism vs. The Single Standard," which shows a familiar acquaintance with the monetary views of both East and West. Mr. Prince does not believe, as does Mr. Atkinson, that the great fall in prices during the last twenty years has been the result of the use of improved machinery in production. The same improved machinery we have now with scarcely an exception, says Mr. Prince, was in operation before 1873, and the constant fall in prices continues just the same from year to year as at the beginning of the twenty years' period. "Wheat and cotton have never within the century been as low as they are to-day. And if we examine as to the production, we shall find that the facts are against the theory. The cotton crop was 9,000,000 bales in 1891. 6,717,000 in 1892, and but 6,600,000 in 1893, showing a large reduction, at the same time that the price decreased." In other words, he says:

"The wheat crop for a number of years has been about 500 million bushels; in 1892 it was 516,000,000; in 1893 it fell to less than 400 millions (396,000,000).

"If the production of wheat in the whole world is taken, in 1891 it was 2,432 millions, in 1892 it fell to 2,403 millions, and in 1893 to 1,904 millions. So the overproduction theory only betrays ignorance.

"Altogether it is calculated that if the aggregate of agricultural products raised in 1893 could be sold for the bimetallic price of 1873, the gain to the farming community would be nearly or quite 1,500,000,000 of dollars."

Mr. Prince further points out that compared with this enormous loss on agricultural products, the loss of some \$30,000,000 by the silver producers is too small to call for special consideration, although it entails on the miner community a grievous amount of suffering and destitution, suggesting that the movement in the West for the restoration of a double standard is much wider in its significance than a demand on the part of silver miners scattered here and there throughout only three or four of the Western states and territories.

THE YELLOW MAN AND THE WHITE MONEY.

THE *Journal of the Imperial Colonial Institute* contains the report by Mr. Wordsworth of an elaborate paper which Mr. Whitehead read before the Colonial Institute upon the critical position of British trade with Oriental countries. Mr. Wordsworth is a member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, and sounds the warning of the possible ascendancy of the yellow man with the white money over the white man with the yellow money. Mr. Wordsworth says: "So far, the Chinese have made but a beginning in the construction of spinning and weaving factories. On the river Yangtze and in the neighborhood of Shanghai some five mills are already working and others are in course of construction. It is estimated that they will contain about 200,000 spindles, and some of them have commenced work. The capital employed is entirely native, and with peace restored in these regions there is, with honest, capable management, while our present monetary system continues, really no limit to the expansion and development of industries in Oriental countries."

Mr. Wordsworth then points out that in China's military defeat lies the chief hope for China's industrial resurrection. Chinese enterprise is strangled by the official class: "The outcome of the present war may help to relieve the Chinese people from the trammels of the mandarins. China's mineral and other resources are known to be enormous, and at the very door they have millions of acres of land admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton, which though of short staple is suitable for mixing with other qualities. In the Shanghai River in December, 1893, there were at one time no less than five ocean going steamers taking in cargoes of China grown cotton for transportation to Japan, there to be converted by Japanese mills

and Japanese hands into yarn and cloth. The Japanese are now importing for their mills cotton direct from America and elsewhere. After this terrible awakening, should China, with her three hundred millions of intensely industrious people, open her vast inland provinces by the introduction of railways, her interior waterways to steam traffic, and her boundless resources to development, it is impossible to form an estimate of the consequences. It would mean the discovery of practically a new hemisphere, thickly populated with industrious races, and abounding in agricultural, mineral and other resources; but so far from the opening of China, which we may reasonably hope will be one of the results of the present war, being a benefit to British manufactures, unless some change is made, and that soon, in our monetary standard, the Celestial Empire, which has been the scene of so many of our industrial victories, will only be the field of our greatest defeat."

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

The Chinese, however, are not the only yellow men whose industrial competition we have to fear. Japan is already forging ahead: "The neighborhood of Osaka and Kioto is now a surprising spectacle of industrial activity. In a very brief period of time no less than fifty-nine cotton spinning and weaving mills have sprung into existence there, with the aid of upward of \$20,000,000, entirely native capital. They now have 770,874 spindles, and in May last competent authorities estimated the annual output of these mills at over 500,000 bales of yarn, valued roughly at \$40,000,000, or at the present exchange, say, £4,000,000 sterling. In short, Japanese industries, not only spinning and weaving, but of all classes, have increased by leaps and bounds. They have already carried their success to a point from which they may to a considerable extent disregard British industrial competition."

According to Mr. Whitehead, it is not so much the yellow man as the white money which is doing the mischief to English industries. This is his account of the matter: "Let me explain that silver will still employ the same quantity of Oriental labor as it did twenty or thirty years ago. The inadequacy of our monetary standard therefore allows Eastern countries to now employ at least 100 per cent. more of labor for a given amount of gold than they could do twenty-five years ago. To make this important statement quite clear allow me to give the following example: In 1870 10 rupees were the equivalent of one sovereign under the joint standard of gold and silver, and paid twenty men for one day. To-day 20 rupees are about the equivalent of one sovereign, so that for 20 rupees forty men can be engaged for one day, instead of twenty men as in 1870. Against such a disability British labor cannot possibly compete

"In Oriental countries silver will still pay for the same quantity of labor as formerly. Yet, as now measured in gold, silver is worth less than half of the gold it formerly equaled. For example, a certain quantity of labor could have been engaged in En-

gland twenty years ago for, say, 8 shillings in gold, and a like quantity of labor in China, for, say, \$2, equal at the old ratio to 8 shillings. Eight shillings in England now will pay for no more labor than formerly, wages being about the same, and they have still by our law exactly the same monetary value as formerly, though their metallic value has, by the appreciation of gold, been reduced to less than 6 pence each. The \$2 exactly similar to the old ones can employ the same quantity of labor as before, but no more, yet at the present gold price they are only equal to 4 shillings. Therefore, it is possible now to employ as much labor in Asia for 4 shillings of our money, or the equivalent thereof in silver, as could have been employed twenty years ago for 8 shillings, or its then equivalent in silver. The value of Oriental labor having thus been reduced by upward of 55 per cent. in gold money compared with what it was formerly, it will be able to produce manufactures and commodities just so much cheaper than the labor in gold-standard countries. Therefore, unless our monetary law is amended, or unless British labor is prepared to accept a large reduction of wages, British industrial trades must inevitably leave British shores, because their products will be superseded by the establishment of industries in silver standard countries."

THE RAILROAD SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN the *Banker's Magazine* appears an article on "Railroads in Default," in which the writer, presumably the editor, seeks to correct the impression current throughout this country and Europe that a large proportion, not less than one-third, of the railroads in the United States are in default on their bonds. The writer furnishes figures to show that this impression is erroneous, and that the number of separate companies in default is 109 out of 679, being thus only 16 per cent. of the steam railroads in the country, while the total amount of bonds now in default is about \$976,000,000, out of some \$5,600,000,000 railroad bonds outstanding in 1894, or less than 17½ per cent. of the whole. The following table gives a summary of the number of roads classified territorially and the amount of bonds in default:

	Number of Roads.	Amount of Bonds.
New England States.....	1	\$15,000,000
Middle States.....	8	92,529,400
Middle Western and Western States....	32	100,921,290
Southern States.....	39	129,385,175
Southwestern States.....	7	29,907,000
Pacific Railroads.....	17	579,765,000
Pacific States.....	5	28,515,000
Grand total.....	109	\$976,022,865

"On June 30, 1894, the report of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners gave the railroads in receivers' hands at 156, of which 106 had failed during 1893-1894 and 28 during the year ending June 30, 1893. The mileage operated by these defaulting companies was 38,869, of which 80 per cent. was operated by 28 companies.

"In such times of panic and depression as this country has passed through during the past two years there is an unfortunate tendency to exaggerate evils, and to overstate figures purporting to represent the extent of the troubles, especially in those branches of business where there are no government figures, nor any other statistics kept up with a reasonable degree of accuracy. It may therefore be somewhat reassuring to investors to know that only about 18 per cent. of the United States railroad bonds are now failing to yield promptly their interest as it falls due, and even this overstates the case, for the interest on quite a number of bonds embraced in the table above is paid a few months after it becomes due, and the default in each instance is only temporary. Considering the unexampled depression in business and the decline in railroad earnings which has attended the financial crisis of 1893-1895, and particularly the collapse in business since the termination of the Chicago Fair in November, 1893, the question may reasonably be asked why more railroads have not gone to default, and how the companies of moderate financial strength have been able to bridge over the chasm and meet their obligations. Of course the first reply to this inquiry is found in the extreme economy practiced by all the railroads—an economy which has presumably been unfavorable to the maintenance of their whole plant, rolling stock, etc., in the highest degree of efficiency. It had been remarked that our railroads were spending very heavily on improvements during the few years prior to 1893, and had got their several properties in excellent shape, so that during the past two years they have undoubtedly been living to a certain extent 'on their own fat,' and have saved every dollar of extra expense that it was possible to cut off. But there is also a point to the credit of railroad managers, that they have undoubtedly made every effort in these troublous times to provide for the financial wants of their corporations. When a railroad's income declines in spite of every care and every economy that can be practiced, what is the limit of obligation to the public on the part of those managers who have virtually been promoters of the road, who have sold the bonds and are largely interested in the stock? The most that can be asked of them, it would seem, under any rational view of the business situation, and a fair regard for both the duties and the personal interests of corporation managers who have always acted honorably, is that they should advance the money to the company, if possible, to pay its bonded interest, and accept as security, therefore, the collateral trust bonds or other secondary securities of the company which shall be an inferior lien to the mortgage bonds. It cannot be expected that railroad managers and their bankers who have honorably promoted a railroad shall bear all the brunt of a monetary crisis and sacrifice their whole property to continue for a time the payment of interest on its mortgage bonds. Yet some of the loose criticisms that appear in print would leave one to suppose that the investing public expected such sacrifice and felt aggrieved if they did not get it. If the facts were

known to-day it would probably be found that many railroad managers and bankers interested in railroads have advanced heavily to their companies on the security of inferior collateral securities. The principal question with bondholders is whether such advances will not in some way be placed ahead of these mortgage liens, as has too often been done. In this regard it is probable that bondholders in American railroads have had much to complain of, for there seems to be no good argument in law or business economics why floating debt should take precedence of mortgage liens of much older standing, and yet, as a matter of fact, in the reorganization of our railroads the floating debt too often gets the precedence."

CAUSES OF RAILWAY DECLINE.

The chief causes leading up to the great railroad disasters of 1893-1894 are thus formulated by the writer: "1. The over-building of railroads, almost entirely out of the proceeds of bonds, in localities where the business in dull times was inadequate to support them. 2. An unreasonable hostility toward railroad capitalists in some of the Western and Southern States and also in Congress, which led to the passage of laws reducing freight rates and otherwise hampering the companies. 3. The enormous falling off in traffic which followed the silver crisis of 1893, owing to the suspension of banks and the general demoralization of trade. 4. In the case of particular roads, bad management."

As to the present outlook and what are the prospects for the future, the writer says: "Most assuredly the lessons of the past will not be lost and railroad financiering in this country will be conducted more carefully hereafter. Only one railroad of any prominence has gone to default in 1895, the Norfolk and Western, and the affairs of that company are not in a bad shape. The reorganizations of other companies, either with or without foreclosure, are progressing more rapidly than is generally known, and a fresh start has been taken since the last syndicate loan and the adjournment of Congress. In spite of the foolish sentiment against railroads and railroad capitalists in some of the states, there are evidences that this feeling has already passed its climax, and the large vote in the House of Representatives in favor of repealing the section of the Interstate Commerce law which prohibited all pooling by the railroads was a most hopeful sign. But against hostile proceedings in different states the railroads have now a strong defense in the famous decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Texas Commissioners' case, which holds quite broadly that states cannot force upon the railroads any schedule of rates so low as to prevent them from earning a fair interest on their cost. With good crops and fair prices next year, and no further financial trouble from the absolute free-coinage-without-international-agreement party, the outlook for American railroad property will be good—at least it will be better than it has been at any time since November, 1893.

THE GROWING GREATNESS OF THE PACIFIC.

THE leading article in the *North American Review* is "The Growing Greatness of the Pacific," by Hon. Lorrin A. Thurston, who, until a few weeks ago, represented the Hawaiian Government as minister at Washington. Mr. Thurston brings before us a most imposing procession of facts and figures.

"Every one knows that the Pacific Coast is one of the world's chief sources of lumber supply; that it is one of the world's great granaries; that it sends its fruit to the four quarters of the globe, to Hong Kong, Sydney, New York and London; that it successfully competes with Sicily, France and Spain in the production of lemons, wine and olives; and yet how many of the intelligent citizens of the East realize that the population west of the Rocky Mountains is now over 2,500,000, within 300,000 of the total population of the thirteen colonies when the Declaration was signed?

"How many realize that of the 161,000 miles of railroad in the United States in 1889, 71,600 miles, or nearly one-half are west of the Rocky Mountains? The railroad building of the East has been of steady growth, but that of the West has leaped into existence almost within a decade.

"The 'pony express' and the 'prairie schooner' of Seward's day have given place to six great trans-continental lines of railway, which penetrate from the East to the Pacific Coast, all of them constructed since 1869. The railroad building of the East is comparatively at a standstill, but it is continuing in the West at a scale which will soon give it a preponderance. Already California stands third on the list of value per capita of railroad property, owning \$741 per capita, being surpassed only by Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and being followed by New York with \$549 per capita, Ohio with \$433 per capita, and Virginia with \$248, those states being the highest in their respective sections.

"California alone mined one-third of the gold product of the United States in 1893.

"During the ten years from 1884 to 1894 the shipping owned in the Atlantic and Gulf States decreased 710 in number and 135,000 in tonnage. During the same period the shipping owned on the Pacific Coast increased from 1,221 with a tonnage of 334,669 in 1884, to 1,520 and a tonnage of 456,359 in 1894, an increase in number of 499 and in tonnage of 121,690.

"The steamship fleet of the Pacific does not fill much space in the Eastern mind, and yet it constitutes a respectable navy in itself." All told, the number of steamships of the United States Pacific Coast engaged in foreign trade in 1893 were 165, with a total tonnage of 133,137.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

In spite of the tremendous obstacles to development in Mexico, Central and South America, in the face of governmental instability, lack of roads and transportation facilities, and hampered by a large element

among their population of turbulence and ignorance, these countries are, as the following figures show, making steady progress :

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH
MILEAGE, 1893.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Miles of railway.	Miles tel. line, 1888.
Mexico.....	\$32,468,000	\$60,264,000	6,723	20,500
Central America..	18,127,000	30,753,000	858	10,730
Colombia.....	14,040,000	7,017,000	342	6,500
Chili.....	63,617,000	64,113,000	2,900	8,346

AUSTRALASIA.

Australia is the commercial wonder of the nineteenth century. The first white man settled there in 1788, and it was so little known that until 1802 it was called simply "The Great South Land;" and yet in 1890, only 88 years after the country was named, with a population of only 3,784,000, its foreign commerce for the year amounted to \$642,500,000 !

A bare enumeration of the resources, the commerce and the enterprises developing in Australasia would fill a volume. For the purpose of this statement, suffice it to say, that Australia alone contains over 3,000,000 square miles, being larger than the United States, exclusive of Alaska; that in 1893 it owned 10,400 miles of railroad; 75,500 miles of telegraph line, and entered and cleared shipping from foreign ports to the amount of 17,983,000 tons; that it owns 1,500,000 horses, 9,000,000 cattle and 98,000,000 sheep, the total value of its live stock being \$330,000,000; that it owns a navy of 33 small but modern vessels; that the cities of Sydney and Melbourne compare favorably with Paris and Washington for cleanliness and beauty; that it spends \$5,000 a day on telegrams to England alone; that in 1893 it produced \$35,000,000 worth of gold, nearly one-fourth of the world's annual production; that its annual production of coal is nearly 4,000,000 tons; that its annual wool clip averages a value of over \$100,000,000; that it is the focus of a system of steamship lines radiating to all parts of the globe, and is inhabited by a people of unsurpassed intelligence and aggressive energy, and is possessed of boundless resources yet untouched.

JAPAN.

The real development of Japan dates only from 1868, when the great revolution took place, sweeping away the old form of government and changing its attitude from that of stubborn and determined conservatism and hostility to everything foreign to one of advanced liberalism and the adaptation of every advantage afforded by Western civilization. Japan has recently amazed the Western world, not only with her brute fighting courage, but by a display of the heretofore supposedly Western attributes of organization, administration, strategy, and financiering. Her military and naval ability and resources have forced themselves upon the attention of the world by reason of their brilliancy and international character; but the same forces and intelligence which in twenty-five years created outright a modern army and navy have been at work in every other direction in Japan. A brief citation of a few figures demonstrates this, viz.:

JAPANESE STATISTICS.

Miles of railway in operation in 1870, none; in 1880, 75; in 1893.....	1,750
Miles of railway projected in 1893.....	822
Railway passengers carried in 1893.....	25,790,000
Miles of telegraph line in 1870, none; in 1893.....	9,000
Date of establishment of Post Office.....	1871
Pieces of mail matter handled by Post Office in 1887	136,655,000
Pieces of mail matter handled by Post Office in 1893	277,865,000
No. steamships in 1892, 643.	
No. sailing vessels (European style) 835 } tonnage..	3,255,000
No. of sailing vessels (Japanese style).....	18,589
Value of exports and imports in 1893.....	\$112,000,000

What the status of Japan will be forty years from now can only be imagined; there is no basis or precedent for estimating it.

CHINA.

China still maintains the policy of hostility to Western commerce and methods pursued by Japan prior to 1868. In spite of this, however, seventeen out of the twenty ports open to the commerce of foreign nations exported and imported merchandise during 1893 aggregating \$422,600,000; and, in spite of her hostility to everything foreign, in 1893 her register shows 123 foreign going steamships; and 265 miles of railroad and 900 miles of telegraph line had found lodgment within her borders.

Can there be a doubt that China's present experience with Japan will break down the barriers which have heretofore isolated her from the world? And when that takes place and China wakes up to the possibilities of her military, manufacturing and commercial powers, what living man can predict the results or where the end will be?

SIBERIA.

Siberia is 5,000 miles long, 2,600 miles wide, and contains an area of 4,800,000 square miles; more than a million square miles larger than all Europe. It has a larger area than any other country in the world. Its southern limit is in the latitude of Cape Cod and Chicago. In the variety of its almost unlimited resources it resembles the great Northwestern territory of Canada and the United States. While the other countries of the Pacific have felt the thrill of awakening life, Siberia has remained locked in solitude and silence, a reputed icy desert. But her awakening is at hand. The mighty Russian Empire, which for centuries has been seeking a western outlet to the sea, is, for the time being, allowing that project to rest in abeyance, while with tremendous energy it is developing its Pacific empire and establishing its long-sought route to the open ocean. Siberia already produces one-sixth of the world's annual output of gold, and the rapidly advancing railroad is opening up vast deposits of coal, iron, lead and silver, and the forests of timber and rich agricultural lands, the products of which will soon compete in the lumber and grain markets of the world.

Mr. Thurston concludes his article with the following prophecy: "It seems altogether probable that within ten or fifteen years the railroad from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok will have been completed, and that steamship lines will radiate from the latter

point to Vancouver, San Francisco, the Nicaragua Canal and the Southern colonies. The railroad system of North America will have been extended to Alaska on the north and to Chile on the south. The Nicaragua Canal will have been constructed, and a large proportion of the enormous commerce which now pours through the Suez Canal will have been diverted to its American rival. Honolulu will be the center of a cable system radiating to Tahiti, Australia, Japan, Vancouver and San Francisco; while between all the main ports of the Pacific, steamers of the size and speed of those now plying between New York and Europe will be in use.

"The Pacific has already made giant strides of progress, but it is yet only upon the threshold of the destiny which looms before it."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH CHINA?

AS was to be expected, there are several articles in the magazines discussing the future of China. One of the most hostile to the Chinese is that which Mr. E. T. C. Werner contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* under the title "The Chinese Problem and Its Solution." Mr. Werner writes well, but he is penetrated through and through with a conviction of the corpse-like rigidity of the Chinese system. It is an empire peopled with paralytics, whose paralysis, mental, moral, political and social, is controlled in every way by the dead hand of ancestor-worship, in which earthly pains and penalties are re-enforced by a kind of systematized spiritual tyranny exercised by the spirits of the dead from the other world.

FOREIGN OCCUPATION.

Mr. Werner has no doubt in his own mind as to what is to be done. He says: "The only really satisfactory solution is an occupation by two or more European powers, preferably those most interested, in shares proportionate to their interests. A division of the country into, say, three horizontal belts, each having its seacoast from which to ship abroad the produce of its hinterland, would, perhaps, also give rise to a flourishing internal trade between the occupying powers, the one governing best drawing to itself the larger population and deservedly becoming the most prosperous. By the steady pressure of a vigorous and enlightened government, never relaxed, the character of the people will gradually become changed. They want *leading*, both in their intellectual and moral life."

Unfortunately, the Chinese have the greatest possible objection to being led in this high-handed manner. So strong, indeed, is this objection that Mr. Werner himself, in a subsequent part of his article, makes two concessions to Chinese conservatism, and brings forward a plea on their behalf which is very significant. He says there are "two special points of policy which, occupation or no occupation, it would be to our lasting benefit to insist upon. One of these is the gradual withdrawal of foreign missions, and the other, the absolute and unrelenting prohibition of the mixture of Eastern with Western blood."

Foreign Tutelage.

In the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, Colonel Mark Bell discusses the future of China in much the same vein. Nothing less will satisfy him than that China should be put into tutelage; and this is how he proposes to do it: "The regeneration and opening up of China by the powers might be expected to lead to the formation of various departments of administration modeled on that of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs' Department, from which China has reaped such rich harvests. These should include Civil and Judicial, Military and Naval departments; one of Public Works, of Agriculture and Mines, etc. Consular Courts would be necessary at the chief centres of trade throughout the empire, and it is a *sine quâ non* that the scope of the Maritime Customs be extended to embrace them; a necessity indicated as urgent five years ago."

LEAVE HER ALONE.

General MacMahon, who knows something of China and the Chinese, concludes his article upon the Chinese and the Anglo-Burmese Convention by expressing a very consolatory doubt as to the revolutionary influence of the Japanese victories. He knows his Chinese, therefore he says: "I prefer to pin my faith on the conclusions arrived at by Baron Richthofen in his paper published in the *Geographical Journal* for December, 1894: 'The independence of the Chinese Empire is unassailable. Even were Japan, as other Asiatic peoples have done ere now, to establish a prince of her land on the throne of Peking, the new dynasty would be in reality Chinese, as has been the case with the Mongolian and other rulers of the country, which would still remain the old Chinese Empire. The saying of a former American resident at Peking was a correct one: if one tries to overthrow China, and inflicts upon her what seem to be the deadliest wounds, it is all the same as if one whipped the sea.'"

Try the Manchus Again.

A correspondent of *Blackwood's Magazine*, writing from Tientsin, gives a very interesting account of General van Hanneken's attempt to rouse the Chinese Government to some sense of their position. Like nearly everybody else, the writer in *Blackwood* has no hope for China, except in foreign tutelage: "The rule of the Manchus is far indeed from being perfect; but if it were not for the dead weight of Chinese corruption, there is no reason to suppose it would not be perfectible. If China is ever to be reformed through home agencies, the Manchu element seems the only factor that holds out a promise of success. With foreign support it might be feasible, but how that foreign force is to be applied is a problem not likely to be solved except in the actual conflict of rival forces. Clouds very big and very black hang over the Chinese people, for it is they in the long run who must pay for the negligence, ignorance and criminality of their rulers."

"China unreformed falls a prey to every assailant, but China reformed means China transformed. Therein lies the difficulty. To root out the tares from among the growing wheat may not be easy, but what shall we do when they both grow on one stalk? If China is ever to be reformed, it can only be by the agency of the foreigner, either within her or upon her; nor has she the power of choosing which, for that would imply that she also had some power of self-regeneration."

COUNT ITO'S PLAIN WORDS TO CHINA.

THE following extract from the address of Count Ito to the envoys of the second embassy sent from China to sound the Japanese Government as to its attitude regarding the settlement of the differences between the two countries, is interesting as suggesting the Japanese estimation of their celestial neighbors. This extract is taken from the Japanese *Sun*:

"The course which the present plenipotentiary, in conjunction with his colleague, is about to adopt is the inevitable result of reason, hence we are not responsible for the present decision.

"Hitherto China has entirely secluded herself from all other nations, and if she, at times, has shared the advantages of international intercourse, she has often ignored her responsibility. Suspicion and exclusiveness characterize her diplomacy, and it is, therefore, no wonder that she lacks in the justice and sincerity so necessary to the keeping up of harmonious diplomatic relations.

"There have been more than one example of an envoy of the Chinese Government, after having agreed to a treaty, turning round and refusing to sign it, or without a shadow of reason repudiating terms already concluded. Judging by this it is evident that the Chinese Government has never at any time upheld the principle of sincerity nor has she ever vested in her envoys appointed for peace making the necessary powers. On the present occasion the Imperial Government of Japan, from the light of past experiences, has resolved not to listen to the envoys of the Chinese Government unless they are empowered to settle terms,—in fact, this was made a necessary condition on opening the present negotiations and this condition the Chinese Government acquiesced in. With this understanding His Majesty the Emperor of Japan relegated to the present plenipotentiary and his colleague the power of concluding and signing terms of peace.

"That the Chinese Government is not anxious for a negotiation of peace can be inferred from the fact that, contrary to her pledge, the credentials your excellencies have brought are far from being perfect. The difference between the credentials we exchanged with each other yesterday is so apparent that it requires no special comment, but I believe it no useless task to point out here a few points of disparity. Our credentials give us full power in conformity with the usages of civilized countries, but those of your excellencies altogether lack essentials as regard the

powers vested in you, and, moreover, they do not explicitly state the matters to be discussed by your excellencies, nor do they empower your excellencies to settle anything. Again, not a word is said in them as to the sanction of the Chinese Emperor to what your excellencies might do. In a few words, the function of your excellencies is no more than to transmit to your Government what the present plenipotentiary and his colleague may have stated. Under such circumstances the negotiations cannot be continued.

"It may probably be alleged that the present instance is not in contradiction to past usages. The present plenipotentiary cannot by any means be satisfied with such a meager explanation. Of course, he has no right to meddle in the established usages of China, but he believes it his duty, as well as his right, to assert that in all diplomatic affairs the usages peculiar to China must give way to and be ruled by the canons of international law.

"The restoration of peace is a great and most serious question. Should it be wished to open a way to re-establish former friendly relations, not only is there the necessity of concluding, as a matter of course, a treaty for that purpose, but also of sincerity to carry it out. Our empire has no reason to sue for peace, yet as she upholds the principles of civilization she recognizes the duty of conceding to the wish of China should she approach her in a proper manner. But Japan positively refuses to take part in any useless *paper* negotiation. This country pledges herself to carry out the terms concluded, but, at the same time she demands a similar assurance and pledge on the part of the Chinese Government.

"Therefore our empire will not refuse to reopen negotiations should China appoint an envoy of proper rank and station, fully empowered to settle terms."

THE QUINTESSENCE OF SOCIALISM.

MR. W. H. MALLOCK has an article in the *Forum* which is called forth by Dr. Schäffle's little treatise "The Quintessence of Socialism," recently published in English. Dr. Schäffle, as all students of economics know, has devoted to the study of socialism many years of his life, and is a complete master of its literature; and it is on account of his recognized standing as an authority on the subject that he is a marked man for Mr. Mallock's criticisms. In order to give the readers of his article a clear understanding of the text upon which he writes, Mr. Mallock first sums up in brief, as follows, the views and arguments of this renowned German economist:

"Dr. Schäffle points out in detail that the more extreme doctrines of the socialists, the doctrines which appeal most easily to the imagination of the ordinary public, have no necessary connection with the essence of socialism whatever. He shows, for instance, that the position of socialism with regard to private property is very different from the idea popularly formed of it; and that it does not of necessity tend to deprive the individual of his house, of his chattels, of an adequate

private income, of freedom to spend it, of a limited freedom to save it, and even of a limited freedom to bequeath his savings to others. The whole essence of socialism, or, as Dr. Schäffle calls it, the 'quintessence,' he shows to be comprised in the doctrine that society should, as a whole, acquire possession not of all private property, but of a specific part only; and that part is not income but capital, not the products but merely the means of production. The socialistic revolution carried to its logical conclusion would merely turn the whole community into a single manufacturing and trading company, in which each citizen would be a wage-earning or salaried employee. No citizen would be allowed individually to own any of the means either of manufacture or exchange, any more than an English officer to-day is allowed to become a shareholder in Gibraltar or in the Portsmouth dockyard. But every citizen would be allowed to spend his salary as freely as an English officer does now, and to save it as freely. There would be this difference only: his savings would bear no interest; they would virtually be put into a stocking."

Then Mr. Mallock proceeds to criticize Dr. Schäffle's arguments on the ground that he has not carried them to their final conclusion. He declares that the quintessence of socialism is not to be found, as Dr. Schäffle asserts, in the proposal to substitute the state for the private employer or capitalist. This is merely the shell of the quintessence, not the kernel. "The kernel is the proposal to reduce to an indefinite degree—indeed, practically to extinguish—the existing motive to the exercise of certain exceptional powers, which, in a socialistic state, would be just as essential as at present, and yet to secure their exercise in all its present intensity. A man at present toils night and day in creating or directing some great industry, and as a reward has a palace, a picture gallery and a yacht. Were the state suddenly socialized, this man, or some one exactly like him, would be continued in precisely his present position and authority and asked to perform exactly the same functions. The only difference would be that his palace and his yacht would be taken from him and his utmost hopes cut down to a six-roomed villa, which would differ very little, as Dr. Schäffle informs us, from the house of the stupidest and least efficient of the laborers whose labor, but for himself, would hardly be worth anything. This is the difference from the existing system, which is really the quintessence of socialism, and the fundamental question on which the practicability of socialism turns is simply this question of whether able men as a class would continue to develop and exert their faculties as they do now when nearly all the motives which cause their activity now, and which have caused it since the beginning of civilization, are carefully and deliberately, if not vindictively, annihilated."

The chief fault Mr. Mallock has to find with the argument of present day socialists is that, like Dr. Schäffle's, it rests on a radically imperfect conception of what the socialistic problem is. "It rests on and it

flows from a failure to push the analysis of it far enough, and to see that the classes of men with which socialism professes to deal are divided not only by the accidental fact that some men possess capital and some do not, but by the fact that some possess exceptional faculties and some do not, and that the former are just as essential to the success of socialism as the latter. When once this fact is recognized, the numerical spread of socialism will appear before us in a very different light, and we shall see that it is necessary to inquire not only into the number of the proselytes, but also into their industrial talents, as exhibited in their lives hitherto."

THE FATHER OF GERMAN SOCIALISM.

MR. F. C. CLARK, in the *Annals of the American Academy*, describes William Weitling, whose claims to be regarded as one of the originators of present-day German socialism have been too much neglected. Mr. Clark says: "Weitling forms the bridge between French and German socialism; between the materialism of the former and the humanitarianism of the latter. He is the only German socialist that constructed a system and had the courage to carry it out. Judged by his writings, his place is by the side of Fourier and Engels; judged by his services and his agitation, Lasalle alone outranks him."

As perhaps very few American readers have heard of Mr. Weitling, it may be worth while to quote Mr. Clark's summary of his Social Utopia: "At the head of the state stand the three greatest philosophers—a triumvirate—with whom rests the supreme control and administration. Under them stand a central assembly of masters, and academic council and a health council; and under these in turn the master companies, academic and health commissions respectively, and so on down to the separate workmasters, teachers and health officers. All the higher officers, with the exception of the triumvirs, are chosen by the competitive method. Each candidate produces a masterpiece and attaches a sign to it which corresponds to a similar sign in a second letter with his name. The choice is thus made without the name or person being known. The choice of the health officers is somewhat different. There the lot falls to him who can show the largest number of successful cures."

"The triumvirs estimate all the physical and intellectual needs of consumption according to the statistical testimony of local under officers, and fix the quantity and time of labor for all equally. Six hours of labor are to be the average amount required per day. All material products and intellectual labor are estimated according to their value in labor hours, and the authorities fix the ratios of exchange. *Kommerzbücher* constitute the means for facilitating exchanges. These books are issued yearly to each individual, and contain a complete description of the possessor, his portrait, signature and history. They contain sixty leaves, one for every five days, or for three

hundred working days in the year. A debit and credit system is here carried on. The possessor is credited in his book with as many hours of surplus labor as he has furnished. Against this he is charged with enjoyment hours and all agreeable products which he consumes. If he does not work overtime, then he cannot enjoy anything beyond that which is common. The system amounts to this, that all receive a guarantee of support and enjoyment for the rendering of six hours of labor service daily; beyond this the enjoyments of each depend on the surplus of labor rendered. The unfit are the special care of the health department, and are to be removed far from the possibility of contaminating the fit. All children at six years of age join the public school army, which is to be a preparation for communistic citizenship. An elaborate system of instruction in all kinds of labor is provided, which ends only at the university. Examinations take place for promotion from one grade to another and from one sphere of industry to another. Marriage remains as it is. The women enjoy the same rights and carry the same responsibilities in relation to labor and enjoyment as the men, except that lighter grades of work are reserved for them by the triumvirs.

"Such is Weitling's Social Utopia. The new order will set in automatically, as in Louis Blanc's scheme. When in a village, city, or district three-fourths of the inhabitants by vote declare for the new order and offer their possessions therefor, the rest are compelled to do so, and the new order is established. If resistance is offered, then more drastic measures are resorted to. The proletarians are to declare a provisional government, depose all existing officers, especially the police and judges, and elect new officers from their own ranks. The rich are to be disfranchised and compelled to support the poor and destitute while reconstruction is pending. The property of the State and of the Church at once becomes communal."

FRITZ REUTER AND THE GERMAN STUDENTS' CLUBS.

IN Heft 7 of the *Deutscher Hausschatz*, a Catholic magazine, Karl Menne has an interesting article on the great German humorist and the Burschenschaft movement in connection with the German universities.

The Burschenschaft movement, which began in Thuringia, had among other objects the reform of academic life; but the students of the universities were only a fraction of the members of the great union called the Allgemeine Deutsche Burschenschaft, which was founded at Jena in 1813. Their banner was black, red and gold, and their programme Arndt's well-known song of the united Fatherland as the Fatherland of the Germans. Universal attention does not seem to have been directed to this great club till 1817, when a festival was held at the Wartburg, and representatives of all the Burschenschaften

met together. There were present some five hundred students and several professors. Speeches were made for Germany's fame and greatness, and the question of German unity was emphasized on every hand. The meeting closed by contemptuously committing to the flames such works as the "Codex des Gendarmerie," by Albert von Kamptz, Kotzebue's "German History" and the "Code Napoleon." Fourteen universities were represented.

Two years later Karl Ludwig Sand, a young member, went to Mannheim and stabbed Kotzebue, with the result that the club was suppressed, the colors of the banner were forbidden and many professors were dismissed. But this only incited the students to form secret and really revolutionary associations.

IN THE BURSCHENSCHAFT MOVEMENT.

In 1833 Fritz Reuter went to Jena and was charmed with the life at the university. He threw himself, heart and soul, into the Burschenschaft movement, and, needless to say, it was useless for him to think of study. Much of the original commotion had already subsided when he arrived there, and certainly much of the original ideal was gone; but the movement was at the height of its political development, and he became a zealous member. He joined the Union Germania, which was before all things political in tendency and strove for a free and united life in Germany. Opposed to it was the Arminia, scientific in its object and much more important in point of numbers. In 1833-3 the rivalry between the two clubs was at its height and the members did not hesitate to use swords and other weapons. At last the military were called out; the use of arms, the wearing of the colors and the existence of clubs with political tendencies were forbidden. The Germania dissolved before the Government had time to interfere, but it was too late for many of those implicated. Reuter was among those who had to quit Jena, and he returned to his home and passed the summer there.

IMPRISONMENT.

Meanwhile, at Frankfort-on-the-Main the soldiers on watch were suddenly attacked and many were killed and wounded, and the conspirators continuing the battle in the streets were arrested. This affair was taken so seriously by the Government that others who were not connected with it in any way were arrested, among them Reuter. He had gone to Leipzig to continue his studies, and thence to Berlin, and though his friends warned him to leave while there was yet time, he would not listen. He was first condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to thirty years' imprisonment. He was dragged from fortress to fortress, and subjected to the greatest hardships. When he was released in 1840 his health was ruined, but his spirit was not broken. His account of his sufferings, however, does not contain a bitter expression. As a writer, his humorous and pathetic Mecklenburg peasant tales in Platt-Deutsch or Low German are widely read in Germany. He died in 1874.

BROOK FARM TO-DAY.

MR. A. A. MCGINLEY has an interesting article in the *Catholic World* on "Brook Farm To-day." Some twenty-three years ago a corporation formed among a number of Lutheran congregations purchased the farm and founded there a home for orphans.

With the exception of this home, and the Gethsemane cemetery which now occupies the slope of the hill, the old Brook Farm remains to-day unchanged in its appearance, though perhaps even more isolated and less inhabited than it was in the days when the blithesome Brook-farmers made wood and vale re-echo with the pleasant sounds of life.

"Not far from the cemetery, on another hill, stands the cottage still called the 'Margaret Fuller Cottage,' which is now occupied by a farmer and his family, who sows and reaps and garners his crops in much the same fashion as did those dreamy husbandmen who ploughed furrows in these same fields before him, and sowed the seed of human kindness in their hearts as they thus learned in the sweat of their brow how to sympathize with the lot of those who toiled not as they did, 'of their own sweet will,' but from the unromantic and real necessity of 'tent, and raiment, and bread.'

THE MARGARET FULLER COTTAGE.

"Of the indications that remain of the earlier inhabitants, the Margaret Fuller cottage best suggests their idea of the picturesque and artistic. Removed from its present position to the edge of a dusty roadside it might look homely and ordinary enough, but it is placed so prettily here among the sheltering trees that one might imagine that nature had beforehand raised the mound and planted out her garden round about it, just in preparation for its coming. It is painted a deep red, which shows in pleasing contrast to the surrounding verdure, from amid which it peeps through the occasional vistas in the landscape that one catches in a walk around the farm.

"Far less romantic in its appearance to-day is the old farmhouse, or, as it was more generally called, the 'Hive.' This is the building properly known as the Home. A house that had been used by the Brook Farm community as a factory or workshop has been removed from its former site and joined on to the Hive, making a place large enough to accommodate about fifty orphans. It looks bleak and barren enough now to destroy at first sight the poetic feelings of any stray Brook-farmer of old that might chance to revisit the haunts of early days.

"But the little orphans, in blissful unconsciousness of poetic feelings, romp about the place as noisily and as irreverently as they would had no grave-eyed philosophers or social reformers sat within its walls and dreamed of a time when the great millennium would come, and every one would be happy and good the live-long day, just as these little German orphans seem to be.

"Around under the trees and on the benches sit tiny *fräuleinen* plying their knitting-needles like lit-

tle old ladies, making socks for themselves or their brothers, who, no doubt glad even at this age at being able to shift the larger share of care for domestic economy upon the other sex, caper around and make themselves heard in true masculine fashion.

"The interior of the house bears no traces of the comfort and cheerfulness that it is described as presenting to the traveler in the days of its Arcadian existence. The uncovered floors and ancient walls might make one shiver even on a summer day at the thought of being here in mid-winter in a blustering north-easter.

THE "BLITHEDALE" HEARTH.

"The old hearth, however, which Hawthorne pictures so vividly in "Blithedale," is still here, though its cheery blaze no longer casts flickering shadows from wall to floor on winter nights. A modern stove imparts the necessary warmth instead. On the wall of the reception room hangs a picture of the "great reformer"; another is placed in the children's dormitory, where it meets the first gaze from the sleepy eyes of these poor innocents when they wake in the morning, little knowing that the one whose picture thus greets them has deprived their young eyes of fairer visions and driven from their sight far sweeter faces and tenderer smiles from pictured saints and dear madonnas.

"Near the house a small printing establishment has been erected in which the orphan boys are placed to learn that trade when old enough. Two German papers are published here, the *Zeuge der Wahrheit* and the *Lutherischer Anzeiger*, which set forth in language poetic, trenchant, or merely prosaic, as the inspiration comes, the doctrines of the hardy Luther and the present results of the glorious Reformation—that is, not all of them.

"It is a relief to turn away from this view of the place to seek elsewhere on the farm for reminders of former days. The brook yet strays between its grassy banks below the green terraces in front of the farmhouse, but here where it once flowed clearest, and lent the sweet sound of its murmuring flow to the music of the summer night, the young urchins have dug a large hollow place into which the waters are drained, and this they use as a bathing place, it seems, when the privilege of a walk to the distant river is denied them.

"There is a little spot here that reminds one again that the idea those early agriculturists had of sylvan beauty expressed itself in many pretty ways. They formed a kind of fairy circle and planted it about with trees and shrubs; then dug a bed for the brook to flow around it, with a little bridge for passage to the brink.

"It is in the solitude of the woods which make a background to the farm that one can best recall in fancy the forms that once strayed among its shadowy paths, and here too may be seen the favorite haunts of that 'knot of dreamers' whose half-real, half-fancied history Hawthorne has woven into the story of his own experiences in the place."

THE ICARIANS OF IOWA.

A PROPOS of the recent winding-up of the affairs of the Icarian community at Amana, Iowa, Mr. Barthinius L. Wick, of the State University of Iowa, contributes to the *Midland Monthly* an interesting account of Cabet's experiment in communism, from which we quote the concluding paragraphs:

"Will Icarianism prosper, or will it die? Will California be the only place where it shall survive? These are questions we cannot answer. Their communistic friends at Amana have prospered, but they attribute their prosperity to one thing,—religion—which, they claim, 'is the only bond which can unite men in true fellowship.' As far as financial success goes, the plain Amana Germans have succeeded by industry, frugality and perseverance. They may have had their internal quarrels; many have undoubtedly left the society; but never have they had a lawsuit among themselves, and never has a quarrel gone outside their own membership. They have been at variance, no doubt; they would not be human if they had not, but their faith, their respect for their prophets and religious leaders, have softened the heart, mitigated quarrels and planted love where envy would otherwise have resided.

"The Icarians, 'the soldiers of humanity,' French materialists, who took up pioneer life with such excellent intentions of converting civilized countries, after a half century of privation have been compelled to say that, 'it is a long distance from desire to the realization, from principle to fact, from theory to the practical embodiment.' Although the world may not appreciate their labors; although their beautiful dream has not been realized; though their work has been fruitless and ephemeral; still the devotion, the self-denial, the sincerity of the members, who shrank from no privation, cannot help but awaken sympathy."

MORAL FORCES AND THE LABOR QUESTION.

IN the current number of the *International Journal of Ethics* Mr. William M. Salter contends that the labor problem is essentially a moral problem, and that its only solution lies in the domain of ethics.

"The better instincts of human nature are against this disposition to take advantage of one another, which gives the key to our existing social order, and the fruits of which, though they are everywhere, are shown most plainly in the condition, circumstances and low estate of those who do the manual labor of the world. Why cannot these better instincts be brought into play? Here is a question which goes deeper than any special reform, though special reforms all have their place; it touches the root of all reform. Why cannot a new spirit arise in the world? What an inspiring moment was that in the history of the French Assembly of 1789, when, on the night of August 4, one noble after another arose to propose the abolition of some ancient privilege, when men almost rivaled one another in enthusiasm and

willingness to sacrifice for the public good! What an inspiration was it which prompted the first Christians to part with their private possessions and turn the proceeds into a common fund, from which distribution should be made to all according to their needs! I do not think it is demanded of men that the system of private property be given up. I think it most important that we should be sane in our enthusiasm; but what possibilities of disinterestedness in human nature does such a fact as this of primitive Christian history reveal to us, and how slow should we be to set a limit to what similar forces may accomplish in the future in dealing with the problem now in mind!"

Mr. Salter finds much reason for encouragement. "The Church is waking, society is waking, great voices are making themselves heard for justice and for brotherhood; the world of labor is itself getting a new consciousness, is disciplining itself, is learning within its own ranks the lesson of solidarity and mutual help."

From a Different Point of View.

Writing in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, of Oberlin, Ohio, on the railway strike of 1894, Mr. Z. Swift Holbrook expresses a more conservative, though not less hopeful opinion as to the promised influence of moral forces in dealing with the labor question.

"The emancipation of the masses must surely come. Those who have been bound, lo these many years, will be set free. But it must come from him who was anointed to preach the gospel to the poor; who came to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, the recovering of sight to the blind, and to set at liberty them that are bruised. In other words,—religion, morality, education, must be the divine leaders of politics and economics, in a free democratic republic. The wage-earners will be won not by emotion, but by heroic truth and genuine good-will. But what will this liberty be? Will it be freedom from effort, from industry, from economy, from the need of thrift, from the inexorable laws of the economic world, which are as permanent and universal as the laws of gravitation? As well might we look for the sun to rise in the west, or for all the angles of a triangle to equal three right angles. As well might we ask that the laws of the universe be suspended or abrogated for our selfish benefit. But it will come by revolution of character, more than from environment, giving a love of toil, a desire to overcome and succeed by self-denial and thrift; by careful observance and obedience to law. But every form of oppression must cease and good-will must reign. The wage-earners, whom the world needs, must always be, and the reward for physical labor can never be great. It must, however, be a living wage, and the wage-earners must be helped and respected as the children of God and our brethren. We are all the children of a common Father. A nation can never be civilized with its masses brutalized. It is the one opportunity of the ages to win the world by genuine friendship, earnest devotion to truth,

sincere loyalty to the eternal principles of the gospel of Christ, the Alpha and Omega of which is heroic love."

LOWERING THE CITY DEATH RATE.

UNDER the title, "Civic Helps for Civic Life," the Rev. Dr. M. M. G. Dana makes an interesting showing in the *Social Economist* of the great advance that has been made in the sanitary conditions of New York City life during the last quarter century. His article contains much of encouragement to other cities endeavoring to enforce public health regulations.

THE ECONOMIC RESULTS OF SANITARY METHODS.

"We have made a signal record in this city for 1894 in reaching the lowest death rate since 1814. For thirty years the mortality has been steadily diminishing, though the population has been steadily increasing. Exactly the progress made in this particular will appear when you recall the fact that the Health Department was organized at the instance of the Citizens' Association and the Council of Hygiene in 1866. The death rate that year in this city was 35.04 per 1,000. In 1868 the death rate had fallen to 29.31. Twenty years more and the rate in 1888 was reduced to 26.20. In 1890 it was 23.51; 1891, 24.73, and 1892, 24.26; these two were grip years, which accounts for the temporary rise in the rate; 1893, 23.52; 1894, 21.05. The decrease in the death rate for 25 years of 5.89 per 1,000 of population represents a saving of about 3,300 lives each year, and of over 80,000 lives during the quarter of a century, which, reckoned on the English basis of \$770 per capita, amounts to \$61,600,000 social capital saved. Then, in addition to this, as the number of cases of sickness to each death is estimated to be twenty-eight, it is obvious that a large amount of suffering has been prevented by this improved sanitary condition. Pecuniary benefit, too, has accrued to the laboring class through the increased exemption from expenses incident to sickness and death, resulting from this lowering of the death rate.

"We are not wont to think of the economic results of this saving of life through municipal effort. Here is an instance where the city has taken in charge the oversight of the public health, and enforced sanitary improvements amid the crowded tenement population, and intervened promptly to ward off or check the spread of contagious diseases. The result has been that the city has become healthier, and especially have the laboring classes shared in the resulting public weal."

Dr. Dana calls attention to the important fact that the diseases which have been persistently diminished by sanitary improvements are those which cut off the most prudent and promising members of the community. Hence it is not reasonable to argue that the lowering of the death rate by sanitary improvements has the effect of increasing the burden to be borne by coming generations; the contrary would seem to be true.

DETROIT'S EXPERIMENT IN TRUCK FARMING.

CAPTAIN CORNELIUS GARDENER, U. S. A., gives an account, in the *Charities Review*, of the efforts made at Detroit last year to aid unemployed people in procuring subsistence by the cultivation of vacant city lots. The fact that like undertakings are now under way in New York City and elsewhere lends additional interest and value to Captain Gardener's description of the Detroit experiment. It seems that Detroit has within her limits some six thousand acres of unimproved land held for speculative and other purposes. Last year the number of unemployed persons in the city was unusually large, and it was presumed that those who were able-bodied would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to cultivate a small piece of ground, and by raising potatoes, beans and other vegetables be able to provide themselves with food for the coming fall and winter. At a meeting of citizens called by Mayor Pingree, a committee was appointed, with Captain Gardener as chairman, "to bring the land and the people together." What followed is thus related by Captain Gardener:

"Lands for cultivation in almost all portions of the city were offered, free of cost, by charitable persons, in single lots or blocks, containing in some cases over one hundred acres. The committee generally accepted the larger blocks and those lying in proximity to the 'poor quarters' of the city; in all about four hundred and fifty acres, in over twenty-five different pieces. Subscriptions of money and donations of seed for the project, were also received.

"The committee announced, through the daily papers, that applications for land could be made either at its headquarters, or at the office of the City Poor Commission. Some three thousand applications were received, out of which number the committee was able, for want of funds, to provide for but nine hundred and seventy-five, these being deserving persons and heads of families, either out of work or very poor; among them thirty widows, who, having half-grown boys, were able to properly attend to the cultivation of land.

"As it was late, nearly the middle of June, before the project was begun, prompt action was required. The land was plowed, harrowed, rolled and then staked off into portions of about a half acre each. Assignments of parcels of land were made so as to be as near as possible to the home of the applicant. The applicant was given a ticket bearing his name and residence. This ticket, when presented to the committee's foreman, at a designated time, upon the ground, entitled him to a lot. His name and address were then written upon a stake and he was told to be there at a certain hour, two or three days thereafter, in order to plant, under direction of the foreman, such seed potatoes, beans and other seeds as the committee would supply. As fast as pieces of ground were plowed, harrowed and rolled, they were assigned in this manner. Potatoes, enough to plant about one-half of each parcel, beans and other seeds, and cab-

bage plants, were issued upon the ground to such as could not supply themselves and planted under direction of the foreman. A printed sheet, in three languages, directing how each seed supplied should be planted, was given to each applicant. Several acres, plowed but unsuitable for potatoes and hence not assigned, were afterward seeded with turnips at the committee's expense; the product, some 2,000 bushels, was given to the poor people and to the City Poor Commission.

DEALING WITH TRESPASSERS.

"Nearly all the land was unfenced, and at first there was some trouble because of trespass of stock running at large. Two persons, one a mounted policeman, kept daily watch over all the lands during the summer months, and, after impounding a few cattle and making a few arrests for trespass, no further difficulties of this nature occurred. These persons were paid by the city. Later in the season, when the potatoes were ready to dig, the occupants themselves and people living in the vicinity also kept watch over the parcels.

"The past summer was unusually dry, the great drought lasting nearly nine weeks. In spite of this, probably because the potatoes were planted so very late in the season, the yield was quite good. A majority of the families being in great destitution, began to dig their potatoes in small lots daily, before they had attained proper size, and during the season, to a great extent, lived on other vegetables, such as beans, beets, cabbage, etc., which they were raising.

THE ACTUAL YIELD.

"The pieces of land yielded from 8 to 35 bushels of potatoes each during the season, the average for the whole being $15\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. Large quantities of green corn, squash, tomatoes, turnips and other vegetables were raised and consumed. It is safe to say that from 18,000 to 20,000 bushels of potatoes alone were raised, and probably no less than 800 bushels of white beans were harvested.

"A conservative estimate of the value of articles raised is about \$14,000. The cost of the entire experiment was \$3,600; deducting from this the cost of plows and harrows purchased and now on hand, the cost per piece of ground, including seeds, was \$3.45. Although this experiment was of the nature of a charity, yet each person obtained the results of his own labor, and it is certain that no expenditure of a like amount of relief money in any other way would have accomplished as good results."

THE RESULT A SUCCESS.

In cases where the husbands had obtained work, the pieces of ground were largely cultivated by the women and children. But for the drouth the results would doubtless have been very much greater. Captain Gardener commends the plan unreservedly to other cities, going so far as to advocate the renting of land by the municipality for the purpose when necessary.

HOW LOCAL OPTION WORKS IN VICTORIA.

MR. HOGAN, M.P., describes his impressions of Victoria in an article on "Australia Revisited" in the *Contemporary Review*. There are two notable things in this paper—one the emphasis with which he insists on the way Sydney has beaten Melbourne in the race for the headship of Australia; the other is a very emphatic declaration as to the failure of local option in Victoria. The following is Mr. Hogan's narrative of what took place in Victoria under the law of local option: "The temperance party in Victoria, numerous, active and well organized, succeeded in carrying a Local Option law through both Houses of Parliament, but they are now bitterly disappointed with its practical working and the smallness of its results, and the act to all intents and purposes has become a dead letter. It was put into operation in some half-dozen centres of population; the ratepayers voted for the reduction of the public houses in their respective districts to a certain figure; effect was given to this popular vote by the police authorities, who selected the houses that, in their opinion, it was most desirable to close; then a judicial tribunal heard all the parties concerned and determined the amount of compensation to be awarded to the owner and the licensee of each of the abolished hotels. It was on this ugly rock of compensation that the Victorian Local Option law has been wrecked. Even the most flourishing of treasuries—needless to add, the Victorian Treasury has been the reverse of flourishing during recent years—could not long stand the strain of a Local Option law *plus* state compensation to expropriated owners and licensees. In Victoria it was not only a case of purchasing temperance reform too dearly, but also of getting little or no return for the money. I particularly studied the operation of the Victorian Local Option law in Geelong, a maritime town about forty miles from Melbourne, which has always been a stronghold of the temperance party, and which returned the leader of the Local Optionists, the Hon. James Monro, to Parliament. I am a total abstainer myself and a thorough believer in temperance reform, but I am bound to say that my observation of the working of Local Option in the colonies does not inspire me with increased enthusiasm for that mode of treating the greatest, the most lamentable and far reaching of social ills. Local Option has been tried and found wanting."

Macmillan's Magazine for March is a brief paper on "England's Duty in Armenia," the writer of which asserts that England ought to intervene, both from the point of her duty to the Armenians and from that of her own interests: "The creation of an autonomous principality in Armenia seems the readiest and at the same time the most permanent settlement of a controversy which, so long as it remains unsettled, is a standing menace to the security of all the people of Europe and of the wider concert of the States of the European race throughout the world."

THE COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF COUNTRIES.

A Calculation by a Spanish Statistician.

AS the result of the calculations of Leroy-Beaulieu, Giffen, Mulhall, Beer and others, the private wealth (*i.e.* property, cattle, agricultural, manufacturing and other machinery, goods, hard cash, securities, furniture, clothing, etc.) of England, the United States, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, has been stated in figures which are considered to be fairly accurate. It has occurred to a Spaniard to ask of Professor Laureano Figuerola, a well-known economist and Professor in the University of Madrid, by what figures he would represent the private wealth of Spain, and his interesting reply is published in the *Coletín de la Institución Libre de Enseñanza*.

CONSUMPTION AS A BASIS.

Professor Figuerola protests that this kind of arithmetic cannot be taken seriously; such exercises are merely flights of statistical fancy. However, he deals with the question in order to satisfy the inquirer. Private wealth may have as its basis of calculation the total annual consumption of the people. Spain has (in round numbers) 18,000,000 inhabitants; assuming that each individual spends 50 centimos (10 cents) per day for food, lodging and clothing, we get a total annual expenditure of 3,285 millions of pesetas, or \$650,000,000 (1,000,000 pesetas being approximately \$200,000). Taking this figure to represent the income on a capital sum yielding 10 per cent., this gives \$6,500,000,000 as the amount of the private wealth of Spain. This is considerably below the figure for any of the countries above mentioned. Professor Figuerola has taken 50 centimos as the basis of calculation after careful consideration. But to the above figures must be added the capital value of mines, etc., as the learned professor states at the conclusion of his letter.

TAXATION AND EXPORTS.

The sum of \$6,500,000,000 may be arrived at by another method of calculation—namely, by adding the amounts raised as taxes, the interest on the national debt, the value of the exports, and regarding these sums as representing the interests (at 10 per cent.) on a capital sum.

Professor Figuerola concludes his reply in the following words: "To this sum (\$6,500,000,000) must be added the capital value of mines, ships, railways and anything else you like; but in my opinion our total (peninsular) wealth, in whatever way you may reckon it, cannot be estimated at more than one peseta per day per individual, making a total of from 65,000 to 66,000 millions of pesetas (or \$13,000,000,000). I say again that this is not statistics properly so-called, but simply fanciful calculations, whatever may be said to the contrary by Mulhall, Leroy-Beaulieu, Giffen and all the other economists put together."

It may be noted, for the sake of comparison, that the figures given for other countries are the following: England, 270,000; the United States, 313,000; France, 225,000; Germany, 142,000; Austria-Hungary, 100,-

000; Spain, 65,000; Italy, 50,000. The figures represent millions of pesetas.

A NEW LAW IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISPERSION.

THERE is a very important and very solid article in the *Fortnightly Review* entitled "A New Law of Geographical Dispersal," by Charles Dixon. It is a very elaborate and weighty exposition of the discovery which Mr. Dixon thinks he has made. If this discovery be true, it completely revolutionizes the whole of the previously received doctrines of science as to the dispersal of animals throughout our planet. Almost all the authorities have hitherto held that the dispersal came from the northern polar regions—that, in fact, the procession of animal life started from somewhere in the neighborhood of the North Pole, and spread southward until it was stopped by the sea. Even when this theory broke down in face of certain facts, its advocates endeavored to bolster it up by suggesting that there had been a corresponding dispersal from a submerged antarctic continent. Mr. Dixon discards both hypotheses. According to him, there was once a continuous land mass round the equatorial belt, and that the distribution of life took place, not from the poles, but from the equator.

A REVOLUTIONARY THEORY.

This is opposed to the theories of all previous authorities, including Dr. Wallace, to whom Mr. Dixon acknowledges his indebtedness in the following passage: "I would like to place on record my indebtedness to the colossal labors of such an eminent authority as Dr. Wallace; for it is to a very great extent due to a study of the facts of geographical dispersal, so skillfully marshaled and collated in his monumental work on the Distribution of Animals, that I have been enabled to rescue what I believe to be a neglected natural law from the gloom of obscurity."

Mr. Dixon is a specialist in the subject of the migration of birds. He says: "During the long and exhaustive study of the geographical distribution of west Palearctic birds which I found it necessary to make in writing my new work, I was confronted with so many difficulties of dispersal that I began to doubt some of the most generally accepted and primary conditions under which species are believed to have been dispersed. Induced by these doubts and difficulties to increase the range of my investigations, I have been enabled, from the results of such study, to propound what I believe to be a hitherto undiscovered law governing the geographical distribution of species."

THE MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

This law, with its corollaries, he thus describes: "My study of præ-glacial distribution had already convinced me that in the northern hemisphere southern emigration to escape adverse climatic conditions was a myth; an investigation of post-glacial emigration has further convinced me that range extension only trends in two directions. Hence the following law governing the geographical distribution of spe-

cies. Species in the northern hemisphere never increase their range in a southern direction; they may do so north, northeast, or northwest, east or west. Species in the southern hemisphere never increase their range in a northern direction; they may do so south, southeast or southwest, east or west. The tendency of life is to spread in the direction of the poles. Among the six corollaries which I have drawn from this law, mention may be made of the following. By the fourth corollary, species never 'retreat' from adverse conditions. If overtaken by such they perish, or such portion of the species that may be exposed to them. By the fifth corollary, extension of range is only undertaken to increase breeding area. By the sixth corollary, contraction of range is only produced by extermination among sedentary species, and probably also by extermination (through inability to rear offspring) among migratory species that are neither inter-polar nor inter-hemisphere. By an application of this law, which I believe ultimately will be found to be universal in its application, we are able to elucidate almost innumerable facts of dispersal which have hitherto baffled all attempts to explain them."

CIVILIZING CENTRAL AFRICA.

IN the *Royal Geographical Journal* for March Mr. H. H. Johnston, after describing the campaign against Makanjira, gives a very reassuring account of the progress that has been made in civilizing the region comprised in the British Central African Protectorate. Mr. Johnston says:

"In the prosecution of this work in this British Protectorate, peace had her victories no less than war. Captain Sclater and others have undertaken the construction of a series of admirable roads which are suitable for wheeled traffic, and where wagons are now industriously plying.

TELEGRAPHS, POSTAL SERVICE AND INDUSTRIES.

"Courts of justice have been established at Chiromo, Blantyre, Zomba, Fort Johnston, Deep Bay and many other places. A regular postal service is now in operation, not only throughout the Protectorate, but right away to Mweru and the borders of the Congo Free State. A telegraph line is being constructed by the African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company, and this, it is hoped, will shortly be completed through from Blantyre to Fort Salisbury across the Shire and Zambezi. One of the biggest names in this country for all time will be that of John Buchanan, whom Lord Salisbury recommended for a C.M.G. long before his merits were known to the public at large. Mr. Buchanan practically introduced the cultivation of the coffee tree into this Protectorate, and so laid the foundations of its present prosperity; he also commenced the cultivation of the sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar, the cultivation of tobacco and the manufacture of cigars; he has made successful experiments in the introduction of the chinchona tree and the tea shrub, of various kinds of india rubber, and latterly has co-operated with the Administration in taking up the cultivation

of wheat, which is likely to prove a very great success.

THE WORK OF THE MISSIONARIES.

"The missionaries have acted as a kind of informal school board for Central Africa, and the results of their years of patient teaching have begun to manifest themselves since we commenced the administration of this country. An increasing number of natives are able to read and write, and, above all, are trained to respect and to value a settled and civilized government. As one or two instances of the really marvelous and encouraging results of this missionary teaching I may quote the following: The whole of our Government printing at Zomba, including the production of our Gazette, is done by native printers taught in the schools of the Universities Mission and of the Church of Scotland Mission. An intelligent native boy, well taught by the Universities Mission, is now the telegraph operator in Blantyre.

"Amongst other important aids to civilized and comfortable existence I should mention the introduction of the cultivation of the potato, which is due either to Mr. Buchanan or to the Scotch missionaries, or to both; and in the same way the introduction of orange trees, lemon trees, roses, strawberries, almost all European vegetables, and many beautiful garden flowers and shrubs.

THE INFLUX OF EUROPEANS.

"One result of all this improvement in government was a considerable influx of European planters resolved to try their fortune in coffee growing. In 1891 the total white population of British Central Africa was 57; at the beginning of the present year it had risen to 230, and it is now considerably over 300. The trade of this country in 1891 amounted to a total value of about £20,000. It now exceeds £100,000. In 1891 there were only 8 British steamers on the lakes and rivers, and perhaps 15 barges. There are now 17 steamers and about 120 barges or sailing vessels hoisting the British flag. There were 1,000 acres under cultivation at the hands of Europeans in 1891, and it is estimated that this area has increased to 8,000 acres in the summer of this year. Over 5,000,000 coffee plants are now growing, and when these come into bearing, as they will before long, there will be ample freight for the railway which it is proposed to construct between the Upper and the Lower Shire. In 1891 there was one Indian trader on British territory; there are now 27, and some of these men are doing such a prosperous business that they are able to pay as much as £140 for a single town lot. Land, which was selling at from 1½ to 3 pence an acre in the first half of 1891, now ranges in price from 1 to 5 shillings, and in the townships has risen to sums of £100 to £200 for township lots. Since the administration commenced four 'towns' have been created and eight centres of European settlement have been founded, which before long will have attained, no doubt, to the dignity of townships."

An admirable map of the British Central African Protectorate is published, which may be useful for reference.

THE REPUBLIC OF ANDORRA.

MR. JOHN SMITH, in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for March, enlightens us upon the condition and constitution of the so-called Republic of Andorra, one of the few places in the world where, as Lord Rosebery said, there is no Second Chamber. Andorra is a very primitive community governed in primitive fashion. Mr. Smith says: "It is governed by a Grand Council composed of two consuls and two councillors, elected by the heads of families in each of the six parishes. No man can be elected consul who is under thirty years of age, who has not been married, or who is addicted to drink. These twenty-four representatives elect the Syndic or President, who is chosen for life, and two vice-presidents. The French Government, as representing the rights of the Counts of Foix, appoint a *Viguier* (vicarius), usually some official of the Department of Ariège, while the Bishop of Urgel also appoints a *Viguier*."

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE VIGUIERS.

"Upon condition of respecting the rights and the laws, written and unwritten, of the valleys, the two *Viguiers* exercise together all the powers with which they are invested by custom and by ancient title. If one of them be absent the other can act alone. They are the heads of the army, which is composed of all the men of the valleys without regard to age. Each head of a family is compelled to have in his house both arms and ammunition, and to be ready for service whenever called upon. The consuls appoint certain magistrates, whose duties are very similar to those of our police. All tradesmen and persons possessing property form what is called the Parish Council, whose chief business is to collect the tribute, apportion the pasture, to decide upon the amount of forest timber to be sold, and other ordinary local matters. You will perceive from this that the Andorrans have long ago passed a kind of Local Government bill."

THE PAYMENT OF COUNCILORS.

"Andorra has effected a compromise in respect to the question of the payment of members. The members of its Grand Council or Parliament are not paid, but they are lodged and fed during their sittings at the public expense; this possibly explains the fact of there being five sittings or sessions every year. Each parish owns two double beds in the Parliament House, where its two consuls and two councillors rest their weary heads when their parliamentary duties are over for the day. It will be apparent, therefore, that the expenses of the state altogether are very small. It is also blessed in having no foreign debt. The revenue is derived from the sale of wood and charcoal and the rents of the Government pasture-lands."

"It is also quite in the fashion in having an income-tax, amounting to about 2 per cent. on the income. The law is administered by two representatives called *Baïlles*."

THE MISSISSIPPI PLANTATION OF TO-DAY.

THE *May Harper's* opens with one of Julian Ralph's gossipy, humorous, sketchy treatises on the State of Mississippi. That sunny and lazy country no longer acknowledges the exclusive sovereignty of King Cotton. The entire middle section is given over to the demoralizing trade of horse raising. Then along the line of the Illinois Central Railway thrifty Westerners are settling, and are exploiting that sunny quality of the land to ripen early fruits, especially strawberries, for the markets of the great cities. And there is a noble expanse of forest from the middle of the State to the Gulf, 90 miles wide and 180 miles long, "in the main as beautiful as a park." Pine, gum, oak and cottonwood are the trees, though on the Delta side cypress, ash, poplar, hickory and gum are abundant. For fifty years or more this district has been "lumbered" wherever the logs could be floated down the many streams that all flow to the Gulf of Mexico, and yet it is said that but a tiny fraction of the valuable wood has been cut, and not even yet have the lumbermen been obliged to go to a distance from the streams. It is estimated that to-day there remain 18,000,000 feet of long-leaf pine in this region, while in the northern part of the State more than one-third as much short-leaf pine is standing.

WAITING FOR A RISE IN TIMBER.

"In this great Southern district of forest a large amount of Western capital has been invested in lumbering, and of the men engaged in the pursuit fully one-half are from the West and the North. Immense tracts of this woodland are held untouched for the great rise in their value that must certainly follow the destruction of the timber resources of the Northwest. These Mississippi forest lands were public, government land, and the speculative corporations bought enormous tracts at prices that were sometimes as low as a dollar and a half an acre. This unjust and scandalous absorption by the wealthy of that which should have been held for the people and for the enrichment of the State aroused the indignation of those who watched it, and two or three years ago the people obtained federal legislation, by which what remains of the land is saved for the possession of actual settlers exclusively. Less than half of it—possibly little more than a third—was thus preserved."

THE COTTON FARMS.

But when these and other aspects of the great river State are subtracted there remains the fact that cotton still holds rule, if a divided rule. "The rule of the Jamestown plan is broken in Mississippi but not destroyed. The cotton planters in the bottom lands own between five hundred and one thousand five hundred or two thousand acres each. They farm out these plantations to the negroes. Each negro gets a cabin, a mule, a plough, and a little garden patch free, as the tools with which to work. He is to plant and pick fifteen acres of cotton, and is to receive half of what it brings. The cotton yields between half a bale and a bale per acre, and fetches just now \$25 a

bale. The negro needs the help of his wife and many children to pick it. At an average return of, say, ten bales of cotton to fifteen acres the negro gets \$125 for his year's work. The cotton seed brings \$7 to \$10 a ton, so that from the sale of that he gets \$35 more. Some planters grow corn for market, and others allow the negroes to plant a good deal of corn to live upon. Unfortunately the rule with the negro is to sell his corn before Christmas at 50 cents a bushel, and buy it back in February at \$1.25. The negroes deal with the local merchants, who are mainly Hebrews, on the credit plan. They are made to pay two prices, and the Jews limit them to what it is thought their crops will bring. These merchants add about 50 per cent. for the hazard of poor crops, death, losses by storms, and the like chances.

THE NEGRO AS AN INCUBUS.

"The negro is holding the South back in this as in other respects. The small white farmer can adjust himself to circumstances. He can say that if cotton does not pay at this year's price of 5 cents a pound he will raise more meat and corn for home consumption. He can also raise enough to feed what tenants he employs. But the negro affects the larger situation. He is not a landlord. He must rent the land he works, and the average planter needs him as much as the negro needs the land. But when the two meet and the negro asks, 'What are you going to pay me for working your land?' the planter can only reply, 'Cotton,' because corn won't sell in the first place, and in the second place the negro likes cotton, and understands the handling of it better than anything else that grows in the ground."

THE SEVEN LIFE SACRIFICING BRAVES.

WE quote from the Tokio *Sun* the following interesting note regarding the "Ketsushi-Hichinin-Gumi," seven Japanese patriots who offered to sacrifice their lives in a most daring way for their country: "In one of the three ships that transported the first troops landed at Yungchung were seven sailors belonging to the cruiser *Yayeyama*. Their valor and intrepidity had been much talked of among their comrades. These men, wishing to do something for their country, had previously solicited permission to be allowed to go to Wei-hai-wai to make an attack alone. The captain of the *Yayeyama-kan*, refusing to give them a boat, had explained to them the impracticability of such an idea, at which they were very much cast down and said: 'Of course, the idea of taking the forts at Wei-hai-wei with only seven men and a single boat is out of the question,—to accomplish such a feat we are not dreaming of. But we are led to think that if we seven stand united and make an attack upon Wei-hai-wei we may at the worst be able to bewilder the enemy and may find a chance of beheading their commander. If their commander be lost the military ardor of the enemy will naturally decrease, while that of our army will be redoubled. Our lives we offer to our country, and we are ready to die on her behalf; our sole wish is to

obtain permission to borrow a boat.' The captain, of course, refused their petition but, sympathizing with them, told them to wait for an opportune time when they might show their usefulness. Happily the landing of the army at Yungchung afforded such a chance; so the captain gave the seven heroes the honor of landing first and cutting down the telegraph lines. The names of the men have become famous in the army, and they are even known as the 'Kesshi-Hichinin-Gumi'—The Seven Life-Sacrificing Braves."

MR. BALFOUR'S "FOUNDATIONS."

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN, in the *Contemporary Review*, subjects Mr. Balfour's book to criticism that while appreciative in spirit is very hostile in essence. Principal Fairbairn, as is befitting a theological expert, cannot refrain from showing the condescension of the specialist even in his welcome. "As one whose work and interests lie altogether in the domain of theology, I would welcome the incursion into it of this brilliant amateur. For so far as it relates to theology, properly so called, it is an amateur's book, and as such it ought to be judged."

DR. FAIRBAIRN'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

His judgment is that the book is extremely clever in form and very disappointing in substance: "The new work is distinguished by many admirable qualities; is at once lucid and subtle, brilliant and eloquent, always grave, yet often lighted up with flashes of a nimble though ironical humor, with a delicate yet elastic style, excellently suited to the deft and sinuous movement of the thought. If to be well put were to be victoriously argued, this would indeed be a cogent book; but I must frankly, even at the very outset, confess that to one reader at least it has been a deep disappointment. The early chapters awakened high hope; their form threw over one a sort of spell; but the spell slowly faded, and pleasure turned to pain as the underlying philosophy was seen to be shifting sand rather than solid rock; and what could its unstable weakness do but fracture the whole frail superstructure? The farther the reading proceeded the less satisfactory the argument seemed. The criticism that had appeared so pleasantly potent at the beginning became sadly impotent at the middle, and mischievously inadequate or irrelevant at the end. This was a conclusion most reluctantly reached."

While as a theologian and a trainer of religious teachers he cannot refrain from welcoming "a book which shows us that we have a statesman who at least thinks as deeply of ethical as of material well-being, and who spends his quiet days not simply on brown moors or breezy links, but in attempting to lay anew, broad and deep and strong, 'the foundations' of the beliefs on which he conceives society to rest."

MR. BALFOUR AS BLIND SAMSON.

Principal Fairbairn's point is that where Mr. Balfour is supremely able in his destructive criticism, his

constructive capacity leaves much to be desired. Dr. Fairbairn cannot relish a faith that is rooted upon unbelief: "Mr. Balfour, though positive in his conclusion, is negative in his method and uncritical as to his premises. He dismisses, by a searching critical process, our current philosophies, empirical and transcendental; then confesses he has no effectual substitute to offer, and finally offers a provisional theory for the unification of beliefs which throws into the most startling relief all the skeptical elements in his own criticism. It creates doubt; it does nothing more. It does not make the formation of belief more intelligible, the process of knowledge more conceivable, its results more real or its conclusions more trustworthy. It involves all these things in deeper doubt; it turns the relation of mind to nature and of nature to mind into a hopeless maze, and creates suspicion as to the truth and reality of knowledge. If such be the result of his skeptical criticism, where is the advantage to faith? For what does it represent in thought save the method of the blind Samson who sacrificed himself in order that he might the more effectually bury the Philistines under the ruins of their own temple?"

THE ROYAL GOAL BY WRONG ROAD.

The following is Dr. Fairbairn's summing up of the whole matter: "It is a remarkable achievement for a statesman, and gives to the state the happy assurance that a mind which may yet control its destinies has visions of higher and more enduring things than the strife of parties, the collision of interests or the jealousies of classes. We live by faith, and this faith is here often fitly and finely expressed. To his belief in a God capable of 'preferential action;' in an inspiration 'limited to no age, to no country, to no people;' in an incarnation which may transcend science, but is 'the abiding place of the highest reality;' in Christianity as a religion so 'effectually fitted to minister to our ethical needs' as to be made even more credible by the mystery of evil, which it so forcibly recognizes that it may the more victoriously overcome—I entirely and heartily subscribe. My criticism has concerned not so much the end he has reached, as his mode of reaching it. The way of faith is in these days hard enough; it need not be made more difficult; and it becomes those who believe that the highest truth of reason is one with the highest object of faith to make it clear that in their view at least a true theology can never be built on a skeptical philosophy, and that only the thought which trusts the reason can truly vindicate faith in the God who gave it."

Dr. Martineau's Essay.

The *Nineteenth Century* announces that the publication of the second part of Professor Huxley's article on Mr. Balfour's book is unavoidably postponed, the author being prevented by a severe attack of bronchitis following influenza from finally correcting the proofs of it. Mr. Knowles, however, was not without an alternative, and this month we have an article by Dr. Martineau, whose essay it is impossible to sum-

marize. The passages of most popular interest are those in which Dr. Martineau deals with those passages in Mr. Balfour's book which refer more particularly to Christ. Mr. Balfour, it would be remembered, is on the side of Athanasius. Dr. Martineau, as a Unitarian, naturally finds it difficult to allow what he says to pass without note or comment. He is, however, very moderate, and chiefly confines his dissent to Mr. Balfour's placing the doctrine of the Incarnation on the same line with the doctrine of Redemption through the atoning blood of Christ.

He says: "To Mr. Balfour the problem of undeserved sufferings in the world appears, though not theoretically solved, at least practically lightened by the sympathetic endurance on the Cross of the very God who administers them. To me, I confess, the difficulty seems driven to its extremity when the holiest of beings is allowed, by the maximum of suffering, to buy off the penal duties of all the sinners who will accept the release."

He is, however, in substantial accord with Mr. Balfour in regarding the Incarnation, if it is extended from the person of Christ to the nature of man—a very important qualification—as the central mystery of revealed religion.

THE REAL DRAMA OF EXISTENCE.

The following passage gives us Dr. Martineau at his best: "In the particular case of Christianity, taken as defined in the three Creeds, the human need to which it responds is said to be deliverance from the terror of so stupendous a Universe as this, and so insignificant a life as ours; in thralldom to the body; with the image of God, if ever there, effaced by the inherited features of a brute ancestry. What could so surely check and relieve the self-contempt of such a creature in such a world as the assumption of his nature, and the experience of its humiliations, and the consecration of its opportunities by the Son of God? Since that life of pure devotion, of vanquished temptation, of sublime sorrow, and its return to God, have not the estimates of moral greatness expanded to the dimensions of the visible and invisible heavens? Is there a constellation in the sky fairer than the galaxy of graces in a holy soul? Is there any planetary cycle that will outlast the immortal life of the children of God? Reborn under the Christian inspiration, we rise at a bound from the stunning shocks of physical nature, and are no longer alone and lost in the infinite spaces. The real drama of existence is with the spirits, whether near or far, who can aspire and love and will and act like ourselves or above ourselves."

A NEED AND A RESPONSE.

"There is no doubt a profound truth involved in this estimate of the belief in the Incarnation. It has determined, in the right direction, the long trembling balance between two competing ideals of the Divine nature; identified in the one case with the fearful aggregate of predetermining cosmic forces, and in the other with the wisdom of an Infinite

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Mind, partly committed to a steadfast order, but amply free to pity and to love. Has, then, the living God manifested Himself in the Son of Mary? Then we are not lashed to the wheel of necessity, but in the hands of One who 'has compassion on the multitudes,' who has not ordained temptation and sorrow and death without knowing what they are and how they may be sanctified. Is this, then—this 'stricken of God and afflicted'—His 'Son:' then we too are His sons, for this is our 'elder Brother.' Such an answer to the fearful and desponding heart does meet a pressing want, and often, doubtless, has relieved it. But to cite this result as an important evidence of the Incarnation miracle is hardly admissible: for, were it fiction instead of fact, it would affect its believers as it does at present. The whole creative impulse, indeed, which directs the religious imagination and shapes its significant myths and ever growing oral traditions, is the yearning of some spiritual thirst within the soul, or the pathetic silence of thought on some unanswered problem. The need and the response are sure to find each other out, whether the initiative be taken from the secret prayer of man or the realizing gift of God.

THE ESSENCE OF THE INCARNATION DOCTRINE.

"Anyhow, the essence of the influence claimed for the Incarnation doctrine lies in this, that by *humanizing* God it draws him within the sphere of our affections, gives deeper meaning to our assurance that He knows our trials and our griefs, and identifies the moral perfection and 'beauty of holiness' which is loved of God with our own aspirations of conscience and enthusiasm of worship. In other words, the Divinity of Christ destroys the dread distance between the Infinite God and our finite selves, by bringing to the front of a great human drama the spiritual attributes, actual in Him, possible in us, which make the personal natures homogeneous and qualify us also to be 'Sons of God.' But in order to reveal this homogeneity, was it necessary for God to be born and pass through the conditions of finite humanity? Whatever of godlike character such a being evinced would in that case belong to Him as a unique subject, compounded of two natures, and would afford no sample of what might be expected from us 'mere men.' But let the order be reversed, and from the human level let one appear who, born in the flesh, is reborn in the Spirit; let him, through a few pathetic years with tragic close, leave an indelible impression of how Divine may be a life of man at one with God; and the unification and communion of the earthly and the heavenly spheres, thus personally realized, are forever secured as the meaning of God for the soul of man."

Archdeacon Farrar.

In the *English Illustrated Magazine*, Archdeacon Farrar publishes a short article on Mr. Balfour's book. He describes it as "a book for which the distinguished author is entitled to the warm gratitude of every thinker to whom the highest and deepest interests of the human race are dear."

The Archdeacon is very enthusiastic. He declares that "the book is almost unique as the work of a party leader who, at a comparatively early age, has attained so leading a position. The service which it contributes to the deepest interests of religion is one which any living man might have been proud and thankful to render. I do not think that more than one or two of our prelates, or more than a dozen living clergymen or divines, could have produced this metaphysical defense of the ultimate bases on which all theology must rest. It must be ranked in theological importance with Mr. Illingworth's recent Bampton Lectures on 'The Personality of God'."

Professor W. Wallace.

Professor Wallace, in the *Fortnightly Review*, writes somewhat critically upon Mr. Balfour's "Foundations of Belief." He says: "Firstly, Mr. Balfour probably inhabits a 'psychological climate,' which incapacitates him from a fair survey of the problem before us. He is, in the first place, apt to pin his faith too lightly to names and generalities, to argue from types. He draws a plain portrait of a Rationalist, a Naturalistic person, on Idealist, in a few lines. But no such persons exist.

"Secondly, it is perhaps only to indicate the obverse of this tendency to the worst kind of nominalism, if we say that Mr. Balfour is without the sense of historic proportions.

"Thirdly, Mr. Balfour rates the æsthetic influence too lightly.

"Fourthly, he deems the speculative world a No-Man's-Land, where you can do with names as you please. But he is—as strangers sometimes are in such matters—informed."

AN OFFENDED SPECIALIST.

It is curious to note the snuffy air of the superior person in this Professor's dissertation. The specialist is always apt to resent the incursion even of the most distinguished outsider in his own domain. Professor Wallace is evidently hurt by what he regards as Mr. Balfour's undue severity in dealing with Naturalism: "Naturalism was a reaction from the follies of Supernaturalism; Agnosticism, a reaction from the way of speaking about God as a man in the next street; and Empiricism did well to turn its back upon *a priori* reasoning with untested words. But you cannot always stop a reaction when you want. *Facilis descensus*—not necessarily to Avernus. Yet, in its main contention, Naturalism was sound."

To Professor Wallace's concluding observations no objection can be taken: "If God is hard to see for the modern world, it is neither science nor metaphysics which provides the veil or the fog. Other 'causes' generate practical atheism, and we have no need to seek for 'reasons.' The cares of worldliness and the race for riches are what makes the heaven brass and iron. It is they that benumb the will to believe. At their worst, even, science and metaphysics have tended to set before the world something."

An Agnostic's Criticism.

Mr. Robertson, the editor of the *Free Review*, merely refers in some passing notes to Mr. Balfour's book. He says: "He is naturally and significantly anxious in his latest work to discredit the 'Canon of Consistency.' It is a canon which dooms his past appeal. His plan is to argue in politics on the most rigidly negative lines, and to reject all hopes of progress as visionary—see his address to the Glasgow students—while in religion he zealously multiplies pretexts for dwelling in visionary belief and repudiating all negative criticism. The inspiration is in part, no doubt, Mr. Balfour's spontaneous instinct of opposition to all those movements of mind which menace the privileges of his class; but few who have studied his career will doubt that his religious tactic is as much a matter of calculation as his tactic in the House of Commons. In his Church Congress address on Positivism—a tissue of the merest inconsequence from beginning to end—the note of insincerity was the one thing clear. An interesting moment would be made if any one should ever ask Mr. Balfour point blank, 'This religion which you defend, do you really believe it?' Of course he would either say yes or protest against the question. Either way the situation would be memorably dramatic."

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING FOR THE BLIND.

IN the *Catholic World* Mr. J. A. Zahm describes a new system of writing for the blind invented by Mlle. Mulot of Angers, France, and which has for some years past been undergoing a thorough test in a private institution in France.

The practicability of the general education of the blind was first proved to the world by M. Valentin Haüy in 1784, when he inaugurated in Paris the first institution for the education of the blind which had ever been successfully attempted. There had been previous efforts, but these had been attended with only very limited success. Haüy was the first one who had the happy idea to print in characters which could be read with the touch. By this invention the blind were able to read with their fingers, but as yet no method had been devised which would enable them to write. The first one to propose a practical and successful method of writing for the blind was M. Louis Braille, a blind pupil of the Institut des Jeunes Aveugles in Paris. This was in 1834. The merits of Braille's invention were at once recognized, and his system of writing, like Haüy's system of reading, was soon almost universally accepted and employed in the education of the blind. Other systems both for printing and writing soon followed those of Haüy and Braille.

A SYSTEM FOR BOTH BLIND AND SEEING.

Notwithstanding all that had been achieved for the advancement of the blind, it was necessary to make another step forward before these hapless people could communicate readily with their more fortunate brethren. It was in a word necessary to devise a

system which both the blind and the clear of sight could easily understand and use. And it is this which Mlle. Mulot has supplied to the world.

"Discarding all the arbitrary signs and symbols which had been hitherto employed, Mlle. Mulot makes use of the ordinary Roman letters, and at once cuts the Gordian knot which had so long puzzled some of the keenest minds of the educational world. By means of a simple frame, contrived for the purpose, and a blunt style, she has made it possible for the blind to correspond not only with the blind, but also with the seeing, with equal readiness and satisfaction. The most astonishing thing about the invention is its simplicity, and like many other extraordinary discoveries, it now seems strange that the idea did not occur to some one long before.

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

"The frame, or stylographic guide, employed is essentially nothing more than a metal plate—ordinarily, there are two them, hinged together for the sake of convenience—in which there is a number of square perforations arranged in parallel lines. At each corner of these perforations there are small indentations which enable the writer not only to move his style in and around the aperture, but also permit him to move it up and down, thus forming vertical lines at the right and left of the little squares. By moving the style from one angle to the other of the perforation, or from little notches, cut on the four sides of the square, it is possible to write with the greatest ease and exactness the ordinary letters, large and small, of the Roman alphabet. Thus the letter u is composed of one horizontal and two vertical lines, the letter x of two diagonals, while the letter o is made up of two horizontal and two vertical lines, all slightly curved. For letters like b, d, p, q the writer is obliged to move his style into the proper indentation at one of the corners of the square. Thus, d would be made like the letter o with a prolongation upward of the vertical line at the right.

"When it is desired to use the instrument in writing to the blind, a sheet of letter paper is placed under it, and above a sheet of blotting paper, which serves as a cushion. The blind person writes from right to left of the sheet, while the style, by reason of the blotting paper underneath, brings out the letters in relief on the side opposite that on which they are written. On looking at the reverse side of the written page the letters are seen in their natural position, and are read as in ordinary writing from left to right.

"The letters, it is true, are not much raised, but the relief is quite sufficient to enable the delicate, well-trained fingers of the blind to distinguish them with the greatest ease and rapidity. When the matter written is intended for those whose vision has not been lost, a sheet of carbon-paper is placed between the cushion, or blotting-paper, and the paper on which the characters are written. The letters are then not only brought out in relief, as before, but they are likewise colored, as they are on the printed page from a type-writing machine."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

THE *May Century* contains a brief article by A. C. Bernheim entitled "A Chapter of Municipal Folly," in which he shows what a vast amount of public revenue has been wasted by the failure to secure adequate prices for municipal franchises. This writer records some notable instances in which New York has thrown away enormously valuable franchises, and calls on her to protect her taxpayers in the events to come. He says:

"The Dock Department was organized in 1870, and since then its gross annual revenues have shown an increase from \$315,524 in 1871 to \$1,839,653 for the year 1894, and its net yearly revenues, which in 1871 amounted to \$143,000, had increased twenty-three years later to \$1,500,000. The ferry rents, which in the year 1879 were only \$64,441, have been increased to \$354,280.

"We need only record the earnings of the Brooklyn Bridge to realize what has been gained to present and future generations by retaining in public hands the control and ownership of this great highway. The gross earnings have steadily increased from \$622,680.31 in 1885 to \$1,326,598.85 in 1894.

"The profits from public enterprise are so well assured that the public should be continually on guard. Only a few years ago practically an exclusive contract for underground subways was authorized by the legislature, without substantial consideration to the city, which will make it almost impossible ever to interfere with the monopoly of the Metropolitan Telephone, the Western Union and the Edison Illuminating companies, the virtual owners of this new corporation controlling the subways."

Mr. W. E. Smythe, editor of the *Irrigation Age*, contributes a lengthy illustrated article entitled, "The Conquest of Arid America," in which he gives some picturesque views of the gigantic opportunities he sees in the irrigating of these western rainless countries. The magnitude of the subject is suggested in the following paragraphs:

"The one-hundredth meridian divides the United States almost exactly into halves. East of that line dwell sixty-four million people. Here are overgrown cities and overcrowded industries. Here is surplus capital, as idle and burdensome as the surplus population. West of that line dwell four or five millions. Here is a great want both of people and of capital for development. Here is the raw material for another war of conquest, offering prizes far greater than those of the past, because natural resources are richer and much more varied and extensive. The new empire includes, in whole or in part, seventeen states and territories. It is a region of imperial dimensions. From north to south it measures as far as from Montreal to Mobile. From east to west the distance is greater than from Boston to Omaha. Within these wide boundaries there are great diversities of climate and soil, of altitude and other physical conditions. But everywhere the climate is healthful to an extraordinary degree, and in all, except the great plains region of the extreme east, the scenery is rugged and noble beyond description.

"The one-hundredth meridian is not merely the boundary line of present development. It is much more sig-

nificant as indicating the beginning of the condition of aridity. To the popular mind 'arid' means only 'rainless,' and 'rainless' is synonymous with 'worthless.' But 'aridity,' when properly defined and fully comprehended, is seen to be the germ of new industrial and social systems, with far-reaching possibilities in the fields of ethics and politics. It would be idle to attempt to predict how the American character will be modified and transformed when millions of people shall have finally made their homes in the arid regions, under conditions as yet untried by Anglo-Saxon men. But that millions will live under these conditions is inevitable, and that the new environment will produce momentous changes in methods of life and habits of thought is equally certain."

HARPER'S.

FROM the *May Harper's* we have selected Julian Ralph's article, "In Sunny Mississippi," Dr. Andrew Wilson's "The Story of the Liver," and Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's contribution to "The Editor's Study" to review as "Leading Articles."

The Rev. Brockholst Morgan, in writing of "Men's Work Among Women," asserts that the influence of refined, sincere and tactful men is far more effective and welcome with the unfortunates of a great city than the efforts of their sisters. "The most hardened women recognize these qualities of the missionary, who, under the livery of the Church, carries the bearing of a true Christian. . . . The criminal woman would rather tell her story to any one than to a fellow-woman.

"On one occasion, in the Tombs Prison, a woman, coming up to one of these men workers, touched him gently on the sleeve and said, probably with the reminiscences of gentler days in her own history, 'How good it is to meet a gentleman!'

"Another time, while one of these workers was preaching in the Tombs a woman was brought in from the street and took her seat among the worshippers, whom she sought to disturb by her actions and shameless gestures. Finding these of no avail, she rose up, uttered a piercing shriek, and threw herself upon the stone floor, drumming with her feet against the pavement. In very shame at her conduct, two of her fellow-prisoners immediately spread out their skirts and sat upon her, hiding her completely. In a moment she wriggled from under this burden and slunk into a cell, leaving the congregation as reverent and unmoved as if nothing had occurred.

"One of the most striking instances of the influence of the gentleman priest among women took place some time ago, when a murder had been discovered in one of the vilest lodging-houses of the city, and the drag-net of the police had scooped in about twenty of the most loathsome wretches of New York, who were temporarily confined in the House of Detention, and whose reverence and decency of conduct at the services conducted for several months by the same gentlemen might be an example to any gathering of women in New York."

There has been some speculation among folks in the trade of letters as to the authorship of the "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," which are being printed serially in *Harper's*. The publishers have given no

further clue than the statement that the writer is one of the most popular magazine writers of to-day, but several have guessed Joan's biographer to be Mr. Samuel Clemens, better known as Mark Twain. His account of that most romantic and dramatic of all careers makes a very charming magazine feature. Mr. Howells' essay, "True, I Talk of Dreams," gives its subject categorically in the title, and is in his most pleasant philosophic and discursive style. A very excellent art paper, "The Museum of the Prado," is signed by an exceptionally discerning and delicate-minded young critic, Royal Cortissoz.

SCRIBNER'S.

THAT very pleasant philosopher, Mr. Robert Grant, gives in the May *Scribner's* his views on the subject, palpitating with interest to the American youth—"Occupation." With the careers in army or navy absent, as they are in this non-belligerent country, and the clerical estate a calling rather than a profession, the American problem is somewhat different from the European. The flashy charms of stockbroking have largely departed with overcompetition, and the promoter has succumbed to crises. The school teacher is, in Mr. Grant's opinion, shamefully underpaid. Aside from the marts of trade, Mr. Grant votes for the law, medicine, architecture and engineering in its various branches as the occupations which offer the largest and most honorable returns to the young man of to-day, and especially the last named.

"The furnaces, mines, manufactories and the hydraulic, electrical or other plants connected with the numerous vast mechanical business enterprises of the country are furnishing immediate occupation for hundreds of graduates of the scientific or polytechnic schools at highly respectable salaries. This field of usefulness is certain for a long time to come to offer employment and a fair livelihood to many, and large returns to those who outstrip their contemporaries. More and more is the business man, the manufacturer and the capitalist likely to be dependent for the economical or successful development and management of undertakings on the judgment of scientific experts in his own employment or called in to advise, and it is only meet that the counsel given should be paid for handsomely."

Mr. A. B. Frost's inimitable drawings which profusely embellish the opening article on "Golf," by Henry E. Howland, illustrate the serious aspects of that rapidly gaining pastime, and make lots of fun of its ridiculous incidents. Mr. Frost is himself one of the ardent devotees of golf, as well as the writer, who describes the peculiarities of a number of courses which have lately come into being in America. The following paragraph will suggest some of the points of the game:

"The game illustrates the analytical and philosophical character of the Scotch mind. In it muscle and mind, and ball and eye, each play a part, and all must be in perfect accord. Some of its fascinations lie in its difficulties—there are twenty-two different rules to remember in making a drive; some golfers write them on their wristbands, others have them repeated by their caddies at the beginning of their stroke; one enthusiast, after painfully obtaining the proper position, had himself built into a frame, which thereafter was carried about to each teeing ground, that he might be sure of his form. The loose, slashing style known as the St. Andrew's swing, in which the player seems to twist his body into an imitation of the Laocoön, and then suddenly to uncoil, is the perfection of art. It is a swing and not a hit; the ball is met at a certain point and swept away with apparent abandon, the

driver following the ball, and finishing with a swing over the shoulder in what is almost a complete circle. A jerk is an abomination; the true motion requires a gradual acceleration of speed, with muscles flexible, save that the lower hand should have a tight grip on the stick—a swing like 'an auld wife cutting hay'; if this does not convey the idea, 'Eh, man, just take and throw your club at the ba'.' Oh! the careless ease of that swing and the beautiful far-reaching results that follow! But be not deceived, overconfident beginner, wise in your own conceit; a topped ball that rolls harmlessly a few yards, or some practical agriculture with perhaps a broken driver, or a wrench that follows a fruitless blow, will be your reward, if you venture to imitate that dashing, insolent, fearless stroke, which seems so easy because it is the very perfection of art and crown of skill. It is but the fruit of a life spent club in hand, for the best golfer, like the oyster, is caught young."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

WE have quoted in another department from A. E. Dolbear's article on the application of electricity to the heating of houses, in the May *Cosmopolitan*.

Mary P. Whiteman contributes an article on "Saleswomen in the Great Stores," in which she tells about the duties, the ambitions and the trials of this distinct type of American maidens. The *Cosmopolitan* prints a number of portraits of young women engaged in the large New York stores, which show a remarkably beautiful set of girls, and which somewhat detract from the impression of the hardships that the writer ascribes to their life.

"In most of the large establishments, where many people are employed, the rules are very strict and the punishment is generally a fine, which is deducted from the salary at the end of the week. For example, a cent a minute is generally charged for tardiness, and many of the people, no matter how small the salary, and may be living many miles from their place of business, frequently, in fact, almost uniformly, carry home their salaries at the end of the week minus fifty cents or so. On the other hand, if customers come in late and stay over closing time these same girls are expected to wait on them cheerfully some fifteen or twenty minutes after six without any extra compensation. Still, fining seems necessary, for, when not enforced, there are always those who take advantage of it, and they must be in their places to get their stocks in order and be ready to wait on the customers.

"Fining applies more especially to the low-salaried salespeople. The higher up in authority, and the bigger wages one receives, the more leniency is shown; therefore, the 'head fitter,' getting her \$75 a week, the French trimmer, whose time is worth her weight in gold, or the large-salaried buyer, arrive with an air of importance a half hour or so after the appointed time of opening.

"In most of the great shops there is a surprising lack of comfort in the way of a lunch-room, or a place to spend the allotted three-quarters of an hour at noon. In some places this room is at the top of the building, and in others in the cellar, but almost all are dirty and unattractive in every way. In one particular house on the West Side the rats are so large and numerous that the services of a Pied Piper are sadly in demand. This is a disgrace, especially when one sees the fine waiting-rooms provided for the customers. There are one or two notable exceptions to this, however, one especially which is following closely upon the lines of the famous Bon Marché, in Paris, and it is greatly appreciated by all the employees."

Mr. John Brisben Walker, editor and owner of the *Cos-*

mopolitan, describes the picturesque and stupendous Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, with the aid of illustrations from Thomas Moran's paintings. Mr. Walker believes this road will be one of the first of the great lines to introduce electricity for regular service.

"In the front rank of the great railway systems of the world, it seems probable that the Denver and Rio Grande, owing to the topography of the country through which it passes, will be one of the first to be converted from the old ways of steam to the new world of electricity. Along its devious routes a hundred mountain streams waste their energies. Down every mountain side dash waters capable of driving dynamos of countless horse-power. What are the obstacles in the way of using this new motive power, the engineers of the road alone understand. But I doubt if there are others than those incidental to the additional capital which a change would involve for new machinery. First to welcome the new electricity will, I predict, be the mountain railway system of the Rio Grande, and the transcontinental traveler will, in the near future, enjoy his magnificent mountain views free from the nuisance of smoke and cinders."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

DAVID B. FITZGERALD gives a graphic account of drawing a great fish seine in his article entitled "On a Shad Float." The "tackle-line" of the immense net is drawn by a fifteen horse-power steam engine.

"When the half-circle outlined by the corks is less than one hundred feet in diameter the interest becomes feverish, and the float is a scene of intense though subdued excitement. Two lines of men, with straining muscles, haul steadily on the hand-lines, suggesting the athletic contest that is called the rope-pull, and even the engine coughs and splutters, as though collecting its energies for the critical moment now approaching. The silence is unbroken, except by the voice of the superintendent giving his orders, and an occasional exclamation, impossible to restrain, from some of the negroes. The water within the net is violently agitated by the thousands of fins and tails beating it into foam. A great sturgeon is thrashing about him furiously, and the hauling is suspended until a man can go out in a boat and spear him. Then the tug and strain begin again; and now the moment has arrived that will test the strength of knot and the quality of fibre in the seine. In the old method of fishing from the shore there was a gradual slope from the middle of the river to the point where the catch was landed, but in float-fishing it is necessary to raise the whole catch along the surface of that inclined plane which slopes to the bottom of the water. In the progress of the catch up this slope the strain on the meshes of the net is tremendous, for the middle of the seine is now practically converted into a great bag full of struggling shad and herring. The flapping prey is in sight, and every muscle is at utmost tension. Foot by foot the seine comes in, and at the moment it reaches the top of the plane the lead-line is held taut, a dozen hands grasp the cork-line and draw it inward, and the fish are landed in an avalanche on the platform."

In former days it was possible to catch 10,000 fish at one haul. But now 500 make a good bag.

Mr. W. W. Brown takes us into the fields with him to see the first birds of spring—which are the bluebirds, robins and song sparrows, followed by the flicker, purple finch and fox sparrow. He describes the methods of migrating birds, and the rests they are glad to make on their long journeys.

"I have known of cases where hermit thrushes, brown

thrashers and bobolinks, too fatigued to resist, have been picked up in the streets of New York. All of them were young birds, probably from late broods, and, while they were able to pass successfully our environs and the East River, to continue across the great city was too much for them. In every case they were captured during the fall flight. Returning from the south, many birds seem to be guided by the coast-line, passing east of New York City (Staten Island is a favorite resting-place), from there to Long Island, and through to the small group at the extremity, after that striking across the Sound and continuing up the New England coast."

McCLURE'S.

FROM the May *McClure's* we have selected Charles A. Dana's contribution on "Journalism" to quote from among the Leading Articles.

This number opens with an editorial headed, "Our First One Hundred Thousand," in which Mr. S. S. McClure announces that his bright magazine has reached that highly respectable point of circulation. Few successes have been won by new periodicals so purely on merit, and the publisher explains that this circulation was attained without any approach to the expenditure of the great sums of money—several hundred thousand dollars in any case—which have been considered necessary to "put on its feet" an illustrated magazine in New York. Mr. McClure's especial editorial feats have been in the presentation of Robert Louis Stevenson's works, and in bringing to the fore in America the notable new school of Scotch story-writers which includes Doyle, Crockett, Ian Maclaren and others, not to mention Rudyard Kipling.

Madame Blanc writes in this number on "A Prairie College," the institution in question being Knox College at Galesburg, which the Frenchwoman visited and studied recently. Her observations are fully as quaint as and are considerably more accurate than those of our average European critics. She is surprised at the amount of sincere interest taken in Old World literature in this prairie town, and she approves highly of the results of the co-educational system she finds in vogue there.

Cleveland Moffatt makes an extraordinarily sensational chapter of his exploitations of the Pinkerton archives in an account of the desperate train robberies committed by the Reno gang. This dashing, lawless group of young men had for a father a Swiss, and for mother, a Pennsylvania Dutch woman. All but one of the six went to highway robbery as a duck goes to water, and not the least daring of the family was Laura Reno, their sister.

MUNSEY'S.

THE May *Munsey's* contains the usual large array of well-printed half-tone pictures. An "Ex-Diplomat" writes about "The Prince of Wales and his Set," in an almost eulogistic vein. He introduces the future King of England as quite a bookworm, which it is safe to say will be a new character for him to assume in the public eye.

"Not a single new book of importance appears in either English, German or French, that does not receive the prince's attention, and every literary *primeur* is read and discussed at Marlborough House or Sandringham long before its review appears in the London press. There are several French authors, notably Alphonse Daudet, Zola, and Bourget, who make a point of sending one of the very first copies of each of their works to the Prince of Wales. I recall M. Gambetta expressing to me, on one occasion,

the most unbounded surprise that a man who had the reputation of being so exclusively addicted to pleasure should have read so much. Volumes of personal memoirs, especially, the prince not merely peruses but simply devours. Among other subjects of literature discussed by the great French statesman and the British heir apparent, on the occasion of their first meeting at a *déjeuner* at the Hotel Bristol, was an American work, the memoirs of Nassau Senior, of which it was manifest that the prince had made a complete and appreciative study. And to show how catholic are his tastes and those of the princess, I may mention in confidence that I have known a package of nihilistic literature, including Tchernyshevsky's "What Is to Be Done?" and other equally revolutionary writings, to be dispatched to Sandringham at their personal request."

George Holme, in writing on "The Great Atlantic Liners," tells of a curious arrangement introduced in modern ships to keep them from rolling.

"Just behind the engine-room there is a 'rolling chamber.' It is shaped something like a curved hour-glass lying on its side across the ship. It is partly filled with water, a hundred tons being its capacity. When the steamer begins to roll the water starts toward the side that is lowered, but the narrow neck keeps it from rushing through at once. Its momentum, however, drives the water on, even while the vessel rights itself, and the same thing occurs on the opposite roll. The weight of a hundred tons of water will do a little toward counteracting the roll of even a great liner."

CODEY'S.

IN the May Godey's is concluded a charming story of great dramatic force and pathos, by Miss Lucy Cleveland. She calls it "Cipher," after the name of the faithful dog—not devoid of *esprit* either—who is the companion of her grenadier hero. The Napoleon hero-worship has not been more sincerely nor enthusiastically portrayed than in this story of her "Old Grenadier."

Jesse Albert Locke places the necessary cost of an impersonally conducted six weeks' trip to Europe inside \$300, and draws up the following table of expenses, the result of several veritable experiences:

Ocean passage (return)	\$90.00
Tips on steamer	6.00
Railroad fare in Great Britain	24.00
Board	30.00
Tips and fees	5.00
Fare, London to Continent and return	60.00
Hotel bills on Continent	62.00
Tips	7.00
Entrance fees, etc.	3.00

\$287.00

THE MID-CONTINENT.

THE *Southern Magazine*, which was obliged to suspend publication a few months ago, has come to life in the *Mid-Continent*, whose publishers are desirous to appeal to a wider field than was possible under the former sectional title. This new series of the journal is very creditably illustrated and edited, and there are a particularly live, striking set of pictures in the sketch of Henry Watterston, by M. M. Casseday. There are short stories from the pens of that fresh and charming writer Mrs. Martha McCulloch Williams, C. M. Girardeau, Edward Cummings and others, and Alfred Allen contributes a chapter of reminiscences of Sidney Lanier. Edward Strong tells us "Why Authors Should Not Marry;" his reasons are in

general that the single state allows the literary artist more freedom and greater opportunities to learn the universal truths by meeting his fellow men and women; and secondly, that as a matter of fact, the marriages of a great proportion of authors have been unhappy.

The *Mid-Continent* is published from Chicago and Louisville.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN the May *Chautauquan*, Alice Morse Earle begins a commentary on "The Fashions of the Nineteenth Century," illustrated by reproductions of fashion plates. The present article covers the first half of the century, and it is noticeable that the earlier styles are far more like those of to-day than are the costumes of the early 'fifties.

"Great Acts of the English Parliament," a rather difficult subject for popular treatment, is successfully presented in a brief article by Professor Raleigh, of All Souls' College, Oxford. He shows the significance of several of the prominent landmarks in English legislation.

In his account of "Journalism in the Protestant Episcopal Church," Rev. G. A. Carstensen raises the question whether there is any journal which fairly represents the best thought, life and work of the whole church. Most denominational newspapers, he says, build up their circulation on geographical lines, but in the Protestant Episcopal Church it is a matter of party rather than locality. The South furnishes the evangelical organ for the whole country, "while the high churchmen of the East look to Chicago for the medium which best expresses their sentiments, and the paper which aims to be comprehensive is published in cosmopolitan New York."

THE FORUM.

IN another department we have quoted from W. H. Mallock's essay on "The Real 'Quintessence of Socialism,'" from Mr. Edward Atkinson's study of "The Battle of the Standards and the Fall of Prices," and from Richard Burton's article on "The Healthful Tone of American Literature."

In answer to the query, "Is Sound Finance Possible under Popular Government?" Prof. John Bach McMaster cites our own past history, and concludes that an affirmative inference is fully justified. Kentucky's banking episode of 1818-20, with its results, furnishes the theme of the major portion of Prof. McMaster's paper.

Mr. Henry Holt concludes his series of papers on "The Social Discontent." He indulges no hope that this discontent can be removed, nor does he aim at that result.

"Some form of discontent is the basis of all effort, and hence of all progress. The 'contentment' that has inspired poets and moralists connotes, as perhaps all objects of enthusiasm do, but one side of the truth. What is really advocated is the guiding of discontent away from the miasmatic pools of worry, into the power-giving streams of action; better still if it could, as perhaps in time it can, be removed from the slavery of necessity, and to the divine unrest of aspiration. But so long as painful contrasts of condition remain, it is no more desirable that the social discontent cease than probable that it will. The only serious question, then, is whether men can ultimately reach a substantial equality of condition."

Miss Alice Zimmern contributes a hopeful account of the position of women in the European universities. "In another twenty-five years there will be no need to explain the position of women at our universities. There will be

nothing left to say then, except that, in very truth, 'the woman's cause is man's.' "

Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn's "Study of Beggars and their Lodgings" deals with the city lodging-house problem in the most effective way possible—by means of realistic description.

Mr. Henry J. Fletcher writes of "The Doom of the Small Town." He finds much cause for discouragement in the discriminating freight rates which operate so constantly to the injury of the smaller communities, and in the absence of all opportunity for the village boy to learn or practice a skilled trade at home.

Of Lord Rosebery, Justin McCarthy says: "He is a man of movement, a reformer; it is his temper, his character, to look forward. Therefore the career of such a man must depend on his continuing to be the leader of the Liberal party. He has the strength for the place. Nobody doubts that. Will he put forth his strength? Will he cease absolutely to play the part of an amateur in politics? I am convinced that it depends only upon himself to become, in the truest sense, a great English Prime Minister." Dr. Newman Smyth, in an article on "Suppression of the Lottery and other Gambling," calls on the colleges to protest against prevalent betting habits among their students.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE article by Hon. Lorrin A. Thurston, on "The Growing Greatness of the Pacific," is reviewed in another department.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed pays a "Last Tribute" of disrespect to the late Fifty-third Congress. The article is written in Mr. Reed's vigorous and familiar style, and not the least significant of its pointed passages is the closing paragraph:

"The great advantage of the last election, and perhaps the only advantage, is that a halt has been called to destructive legislation. We may hope, with some assurance, for nothing worse, even if we can expect nothing better."

Admiral Colomb, of the Royal Navy, in an article on "The Future of the Torpedo in War," makes the somewhat startling admission that the great naval powers of the world can no longer place reliance on battleships, but must depend on torpedo boats for protection. The question then arises, What becomes of the battleships? In Admiral Colomb's view they will be no longer necessary.

"I can understand how, in land war, infantry may be employed to protect artillery without placing artillery in the position of a useless arm. But I cannot yet see how the torpedo-boat destroyer can be necessary to protect the battleship, and yet have the latter as a necessary arm."

Mr. Zangwill, the novelist, has a suggestive paper in this number on "The Position of Judaism."

"If I were asked to sum up in one broad generalization the intellectual tendency of Israel, I should say that it was a tendency to unification. The Unity of God, which is the declaration of the dying Israelite, is but the theological expression of this tendency. The Jewish mind runs to Unity by an instinct as harmonious as the Greek's sense of Art. It is always impelled to a synthetic perception of the whole. This is Israel's contribution to the world, his vision of existence. There is one God who unifies the cosmos, and one people to reveal him, and one creed to which all the world will come."

Mr. George U. Crocker discusses the cost of fire insurance, showing that the amount of premiums paid into insurance companies is nearly double the amount paid out by the companies for fire loss, and advocating a sweeping reduction of commissions to brokers and agents.

THE ARENA.

IN an article on "Higher Criticism as Viewed by a Liberal Scholar," J. H. Long emphasizes the service rendered by the critics in restoring the Bible to its rightful place in literature, in distinction from the place which the good book formerly held as the object of superstitious veneration. "No greater service can be rendered to the Christian world than to show it what the Bible really is, and what its writers intended it should be."

Prof. Frank Parsons begins a series of papers on "The People's Highways," with a statistical discussion of the question of national ownership of the railways and the telegraph. He cites abundant authority to sustain his argument for the affirmative.

"San Francisco and the Civic Awakening" is the title of an interesting article by Adeline Knapp. The work of the various reform organizations there united in the Civic Federation is described.

Harry C. Vrooman contributes a thoughtful paper on "Crime and the Enforcement of Law." Heinrich Hensoldt offers a "Plea for Pantheism;" John Ransom Bridge throws light on several heretofore unexplained episodes in the career of the late Madame Blavatsky, and Margaret B. Peeke continues her series of papers on "The Mission of Practical Occultism."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THERE are several good features in the new number of the *Contemporary*. First and foremost is Principal Fairbairn's very weighty criticism of Mr. Balfour's book. This is noticed elsewhere, together with the protests of English authors and publishers against the Canadian Copyright Act.

IN PRAISE OF ANABAPTISM.

Mr. Richard Heath endeavors to do justice to the character of the Anabaptists, those originators of the Reformation who for three centuries have been submerged beneath a flood of denunciation emanating equally from Catholics and Protestants. He describes the condition of things in Germany in the sixteenth century, when mankind indeed was in an evil case. He says: "It was into such a world that Anabaptism came, with its ideas of God immanent in man, and of a holy community composed of men and women who had determined to walk in the light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world. Going to the poor man stripped, bleeding, and half dead, it assured him that he still possessed the greatest of all treasures, a treasure no earthly power could take from him. For every human being was a temple of God; there in the human conscience was the Eternal Word. Anabaptism was a revolt of the conscience against a Christendom that was not Christian, and a Reformation that substituted one tyranny for another."

THE SECRET OF COLERIDGE.

Miss Julia Wedgewood has one of her characteristic essays upon Coleridge, both as poet and philosopher. She says: "The poetry of Coleridge owes its peculiar beauty to the fact of its embodying, in a deeper sense than we could use the words of almost any other poet, the revelation of a character. His philosophy owes to the same cause all that we can recognize as its perennial truth. He had felt the bondage of nature, the absolute character of that law of necessity to which a man may surrender himself if he live under the sequence of the physical. He also came to realize the deliverance which proceeds from that which is above and beyond nature, to learn that things

which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive, are in the teaching of life revealed by God. And what he thus learned, though taught in a faltering voice and with the mingled hurry and diffuseness with which we always fulfill the morning's task in the late afternoon, was yet enough to make him to our fathers a teacher and seer such as the world has not often known in its whole history.

A RAILWAY TO INDIA.

Mr. C. E. D. Black pleads for the construction of a railway to India, but unlike all others who have preceded him, he disregards the Euphrates Valley Railway, and would make the line run right across Arabia. It would cost seventy-five million dollars, he thinks, to build; it could be constructed in three years, and would pay a dividend: "The total length of the line from Port Said to Kurrachee is estimated at 2,400 miles, and it is intended to construct it on the Indian broad gauge, so as to admit of through trains, by which means the entire distance between London and Kurrachee would be covered in seven days. From an engineering point of view, I am assured that the line could be constructed in three years. The crossing of the Arabian plateau has, so far as I am aware, never been suggested before in any railway project to the East; but I am convinced that it is, from any point of view, the most advantageous."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for April is a capital number, full of actuality and interest.

M. CLEMENCEAU IN A NEW RÔLE.

The editor draws special attention to a book called "The Social Conflict," which M. Clemenceau has just published in Paris. Mr. Maxse says: "The volume may be described as the very antithesis of Mr. Arthur Balfour's 'Foundations of Belief.' Not that it deals with religious questions, but that the whole outlook and philosophy of life is founded on the conviction that man terminates his *ego* absolutely with his terrestrial life, and that the future involves the annihilation of the human race as well as the glacial extinction of the planetary system. Yet such is the inveteracy of moral purpose that from the terrible aspect of life he presents there evolves the intense desire to mitigate human misery by human means. If nature is cruel and pitiless, man has to play the part of the redeemer and beneficent reformer. The book has made a sensation in Paris; it is the last word of the French advanced school upon the mass of problems which surround us."

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

An anonymous writer upon finance discusses the financial outlook in England. His chief hope for the future lies in the chance of the Americans adopting a reasonable financial policy: "If a serious settlement is made to put the Republic's currency on a business-like basis by the cancelling of the superfluous paper money, the States will have to borrow heavily in Europe, and so may relieve Lombard street of some of its burden. Moreover, such a policy would at once restore confidence to European investors, with the result that the flow of money would, apart from Government borrowing, once more turn toward the West in payment for American securities."

THE CHOICE OF BOOKS.

Mr. Leslie Stephen publishes the admirable address he delivered at Toynbee Hall on "The Choice of Books." Mr. Stephen is delightfully eclectic. To the student who asks him what books he should choose, he replies: "Choose any book you please if it interests you—that is

everything—study it, and through that book you will enter into the commonwealth of letters, you will become a citizen of the whole federation of books, and once having established your footing, you may travel backward and forward. There is scarcely any book which may not serve as the match to fire our enthusiasm. What the precise impulse may be must depend upon your own temperament. Some people may be stimulated by a treatise on the subjective idealism and some by a fairy story or a collection of antiquarian records. The one thing is that the stimulus should be genuine."

THE GERMAN COURT THEATRE.

Mr. J. G. Robertson describes the work done in the last twenty-five years in the Munich Theatre, when it was under the management of Baron von Perfall. The figures as to the performances of different dramas are very interesting. Shakespeare heads the list, for, in the twenty-five years, 27 dramas were played in all 474 times. Benedix comes next, with 21 pieces and 370 performances; then Schiller, with 11 dramas and 281 representations; then Moser, with 11 pieces and 263, and Goethe, with 8 and 195. The 3 Sanscrit dramas were repeated 44 times, while 3 dramas of Sophocles were played 23 times. Ten evenings were devoted to Italian plays. Spanish plays were repeated 100 times, while Scandinavian occupied 169 evenings—Ibsen having 100 nights, and Björnson 69. Of the French plays, Molière had 154 representations; Sardou 175, and Scribe 123. Of Shakespeare, the most frequently represented was "Much Ado About Nothing," which was played 53 times, then "Midsummer Night's Dream," 45, the "Taming of the Shrew" 42, "As You Like It" 35, but "Hamlet" was only played 26 times.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE number is a fairly strong one, although some of the articles do not call for special remark. The paper on Sir Philip Sidney is well written. The attack upon Ian Maclaren and Mr. Crockett in the article entitled "The Literature of the Kailyard" is characteristic and will tend to save these good men from being surfeited by the sugar which has diligently been pressed, upon them by critics at home and abroad.

ANGLO-INDIAN SOCIETY.

The writer of "Impressions of India" gives us a very gloomy view of the monotony and triviality of the men, whether civil or military, who are governing India. He says: "All Anglo-Indian society superficially is provincial and most monotonous. One station is just like the station you have left; each member of society in the one has his counterpart in the society of the other. The talk of the people seems to the outsider trivial and commonplace almost beyond the region of yawns. You will scarce find through the length and breadth of the land a civil servant, 'covenanted' or 'uncovenanted,' who would venture not to be keen about sport, least of all about those sports and games which have some element of danger in them, as big game shooting, pig-sticking, and polo. It is absolutely *de rigueur* to be able to ride. And round the eternal subjects of sports and games, which are graduated from tiger-hunting down to playing at badminton, round the cost of cattle and dog-carts, round riding and driving in every aspect and interest, Anglo-Indian social life and almost all Anglo-Indian conversation revolve."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE NEXT CABINET.

An anonymous writer signing himself "Z," discusses Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain from the

point of view of one who regards them as typical demagogues. The moral of his paper is that at whatever cost Mr. Chamberlain must not be allowed to assume a position which will enable him to dominate the next administration. Already, says this candid critic, "he has been suffered to take up a position which few or none can occupy to the advantage of the state. A dictator is a bad thing at the best; an irresponsible dictator is the very worst imaginable. There cannot be an end of this too soon. There must be no more of that "something outside the Treasury Bench which makes for unrighteousness," but the Unionist party must make Mr. Chamberlain a responsible minister the moment it has the opportunity. It will be good for the Unionist party, and good for Mr. Chamberlain. For no man in England is capable of better and more useful work so long as he is driven and is not on any account allowed to drive."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* opens with a brief and meagre page devoted to the memory of Frederick Chapman, managing director of the proprietors of the *Fortnightly*.

Mr. W. Laird Clowes has a well-informed article entitled "A System of Coast Defense" for England, in which he sets forth the lamentable lack of provision which exists on

the northeast coast for refitting and protecting our fleets in case of war. He suggests that the Waldemar-Lillioswic method of constructing a movable battery upon a double railway line specially made and prepared for coast defense would be invaluable: "With the command that can be obtained for guns in the estuaries of the Forth, the Clyde, and other important rivers, Waldemar-Lillioswic batteries would be found formidable defenses indeed; but even in comparatively flat-shored estuaries, like those of the Thames and Mersey, they would be far more serviceable and far less costly than effective modern forts with guns in embrasures. They might also be utilized for the better protection of the naval anchorages at Spithead, Plymouth Sound, Portland Roads, etc. The cost varies, of course, with the situation and nature of the ground to be worked; but, at the worst, it is not great; and it may be safely said that one-half of the money which at Spithead alone was a few years ago invested in stone forts, most of which have never yet been properly armed, would cover it.

Mr. W. B. Duffield writes a somewhat genial criticism of the recent articles published by the candid friends of the Liberal party. Mr. Del Mar, writing on the historical aspect of the monetary question, pleads for bimetallism; Mr. John Brett A.R.A., criticises landscape painters at the National Gallery, and Janet E. Hogarth writes a few pages about Max Nordau's book.

THE FRENCH AND OTHER CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

COMTE BENEDETTI, now an old man of nearly eighty, discusses the character and the work of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. Benedetti spent four years in Constantinople, and was there in 1855. The result of his observations shows that he disliked the English Ambassador and his influence on Turkey, but he criticises severely the French Foreign Office for constantly changing its men. During the four years he was in the East, Benedetti served under three chiefs, and for fifteen months the embassy was left in his sole charge. In a period of twenty years, while there were but two successive English ambassadors in Paris—Lord Cowley and Lord Lyons—Count Benedetti reckons that fourteen ambassadors were commissioned from Paris to London. The article possesses much diplomatic interest.

An article by Jean Cruppi analyzes the tragic trial of the Chevalier de la Barre at Abbeville in 1774. This trial is known in England from Voltaire's eloquent pamphlet written at Ferney, from reports which must have been very incomplete, as the evidence was taken in secret. But the archives of the Parliament of Paris have now become accessible, and from the documents carefully preserved therein, M. Jean Cruppi has reconstituted all the terrible details of the story. La Barre was accused of sacrilege, and the account of his trial and execution is horrible in the extreme. Few facts are more extraordinary than the survival of the worst forms of capital punishment in the midst of the civilization of the eighteenth century.

M. Valbert takes as the text of a striking paper, "The Life of Warren Hastings," by Colonel Malleon. The French critic shares Macaulay's harsher view of the character of Hastings, and is much pleased by the statement made by Warren Hastings' latest biographer that British interests in India were never served by a man more penetrated with the imperial right of England to take and to

keep. Says M. Valbert, "This is at least plain speaking; now we know what is meant by the virile virtues which create heroes into whose careers enters somewhat of the ancient piracy of their ancestors. But I did think that an Englishman knew better how to keep a secret."

In the second number of the *Revue*, M. Albert Sorel writes of the Wars of the Directoire and the rise of Bonaparte, and makes much mention of Clarke, Duc de Feltre, a man who rose in the Revolution. He was of an Irish refugee family, and, becoming devoted to the new General, cast in his own fortunes with him. Clarke was sent on a diplomatic mission by Carnot from Paris to Milan, in November, 1796. This "diplomate on horseback" intended to unmask the "infatuated little Corsican, and set him down in his right place." Needless to say that he reckoned without his host. Bonaparte had conquered Italy, and he conquered Clarke. The story of the preliminaries of peace is carried on to 1797.

Sudermann's latest novel is carefully analyzed by M. Edouard Rod, who sums up his impression of the German writer in the following words: "That which most impresses me in M. Sudermann's work is its unity of idea. It nearly always revolves round one central idea—the discord between the individual and the family. Sometimes his heroes are superior to their surroundings; sometimes they are inferior, in which case the family is rendered very uncomfortable."

M. Fouillée contributes an article on the Psychology of Peoples, and, quoting Galton and Lombroso, cites endless details of the measurement of skulls.

A second article on Jean Jacques Rousseau is no less well worth reading than the first, and contains a great many particulars about Madame de Warens not recorded by Jean Jacques, and some of which were evidently unknown to him.

Other articles deal with a journey through Spain, taken

and described by M. René Bazin, and an exhaustive account of those industries connected with iron, by Vicomte G. d'Avenel.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

SINCE the death of James Darmstetter the *Revue de Paris* has become less academic and scientific and more literary in tone.

The place of honor is given to the publication of Jules Lemaitre's play, "Forgiveness," and in the same number M. Faguet analyzes the whole of that critic's dramatic work. Those who wish to know something of a singularly powerful and to a certain extent new dramatist, whose work is as yet unknown in Great Britain, will do well to read the latter clear description and summing up of each of M. Lemaitre's plays, the more so that in "Forgiveness" they will have an opportunity of realizing for themselves both his dramatic powers and weaknesses.

M. Lavisse continues his description of the public career of Victor Duruy, the democratic imperial minister, who alone of all his colleagues was really popular with the people, and to whom the present system of French government education is due. He alone, of all those gathered round Napoleon III, foresaw the Franco-Prussian war, for after the battle of Sadowa he indited to his Imperial master the following remarkable note: "We are in the presence of a young, ambitious power, eager to take its place among the nations. Sooner or later war between us is inevitable. I do not say that the Prussians will ever attack Strasbourg or Metz, but their boundless ambition will surely lead them into some enterprise which will cause us to find ourselves in juxtaposition with them." When the disasters which he had thus foreseen came on his country, he acted with extraordinary sense and courage, and had he then been in public life he would probably have proved of the greatest value and assistance to M. Thiers. M. Victor Duruy, who only died in November of last year, was the author of several historical works and an excellent history of France.

In the same number is another fascinating installment of Balzac's letters to Madame Hanska, full of interest to those who care about his public life and work, for in them he tells his friend the history of each of his books, their reception by the public, the prices he received, and so on. Very different, but valuable from many points of view, is an early letter from Napoleon I to his brother, Joseph Bonaparte. This epistle, never before published, now belongs to a Corsican barrister. It was written on June 22, 1792, when the future Emperor was twenty-three years of age, and a lieutenant of artillery. No more vivid account of what the beginnings of the French Revolution were like has been written by an eye-witness: "The day before yesterday seventy or eighty thousand men, armed with pikes, hatchets, guns, and pointed sticks, made their way to the Assembly in order to present a petition; from there they went on to see the King. The gardens of the Tuileries were closed, and one hundred and fifty thousand guards drawn up to protect the Chateau. The mob stove in the doors, entered the palace, forced their way to the presence of the King, and presented him with two cockades, one white and the other tricolor. 'Choose,' they shouted, 'whether you will reign here or at Coblenz.' The King behaved well, and put on the red cap, as did the Prince Royal and the Queen. The mob stayed four hours in the palace. All this is very unconstitutional and dangerous; it is hard to say what will be the future of the country."

Mme. Arvède Barine contributes a very interesting account of the little-known daughter of Galileo, a humble nun, who spent her life in sewing garments for the poor and making jam; in the intervals between these occupations, writing and receiving letters from her father, long epistles in which they told each other all that was going on in their different spheres. The letters of Galileo have never been found, but those written by Suor Maria Celeste were preserved by her father, and are from many points of view of exceptional interest.

Even in the convent, Sister Maria Celeste seems to have been of great help to her father in all his domestic difficulties; she made and washed his clothes, embroidered collars for her brothers, and even when necessary cooked Galileo's meals. He, on his side, kept the great clock of the convent in order, and, thanks to his intimacy with the Grand Duke, procured the Abbess and her flock many little favors. With his daughter, Galileo was in complete intellectual sympathy, and often, after asking him a piece of gossip, she would plunge into a scientific and philosophical discussion full of shrewd power and knowledge. Indeed, she alone of all his family, including his mother, seems to have loved and admired him, her influence over him being acknowledged by all his friends. There is little doubt that the anxiety and anguish caused to the poor young nun by Galileo's many differences and quarrels with the ecclesiastical authorities of his day led to her early illness and death. Among the astronomer's papers preserved to posterity are a packet of letters of condolences written to him after Sister Maria Celeste's death.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

MADAME ADAM gives in her March Review the place of honor to the Prince de Monaco, who under the somewhat misleading title "The Life of a Navigator," describes at some length his experiences of mountain wild goat and chamois hunting in the islands off Madeira.

In the same number Pierre Loti concludes his picturesque description of the Holy Land noticed elsewhere.

M. Sully Prudhomme contributes to the second number of the *Nouvelle Revue* a very curious discussion, treated from a metaphysical point of view, on "Curiosity and the Limits of Human Knowledge."

In the same number the Prince de Valori attempts, with more or less success, to prove the right of Francis Bourbon, Duc d'Anjou, to the throne of France. The vexed question is solely interesting from a theoretical point of view, for neither the Orleans Princes nor Don Carlos are likely to regard the claims of their relation as being of the slightest validity or serious consequence.

M. Ledrain dissects with somewhat pitiless logic several of M. Jules Simon's best known works, notably "La Liberté du Foyer," in which, says his critic, so far from guarding the home and natural morality, the writer does his best to make even more difficult the already existing condition affecting French marriage laws. As is well known, M. Simon has always been one of the most determined opponents of any bill having for its object that of making more easy the position of French children born out of wedlock. M. Ledrain evidently takes exception to Jules Simon's puritanic temperament, and his otherwise ably written notice of the latter's literary career suffers from his evident lack of sympathy with, and misunderstanding of, the nature of the man whose theories and actions he criticises so severely.

Mme. Jeanne E. Schmahl, a prominent worker in the

Paris Woman's Right Movement, discusses in a short, able paper what she styles "The Prejudice of Sex;" she points out that Shakespeare alone, of all poets past and present, seems to have been superior to sex prejudice. The only other lady contributor to the *March Revues* is Mme. Matilda Shaw, who contributes an amusing account of the Connecticut of to-day and yesterday, its blue laws past and present.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Rassegna Nazionale* contains obituary notices of two recently deceased Italians, both pre-eminent in their respective spheres, and both devoted sons of the Church. Father Francesco Denza, a Barnabite monk, crowned a life of arduous toil as one of the foremost astronomers and meteorologists of his day, by founding and developing the new Vatican Observatory, where a special feature is made of taking astronomical observations by photography. Father Denza may very properly be quoted as a proof of the compatibility of high scientific attainments with unquestioning religious faith. A lady, Signora Luisa Anzoletti, describes in a few pleasantly written pages the deathbed of the venerable nonagenarian historian Cesare Cantù, whom both Pope and King delighted to honor, and who retained to the very last day of his life not only the full use of his intellectual faculties, but also his cheerful serenity of mind. The inevitable articles on the eternal question of the relations between Church and State in Italy are to be found in both *March* numbers, interesting as signs of the times in so far as they both indicate a hoped-for harmony between the hostile elements of Italian public life. The *Rassegna*, with praiseworthy persistence, holds out the olive branch to both Clericals and Liberals alike; the *Civiltà Cattolica*, on the other hand, in an article entitled "Clericalism and Liberalism in Social Action" (*March* 16) carries the war into the enemy's camp in its usual *intransigent* and provocative tone. In the *Nuova Antologia* (*March* 1) Count C. Nigra, Italian Ambassador in Paris at the time of the Franco-German war, gives in his "Diplomatic Reminiscences" some interesting details concerning the part played by Italy in international politics at that moment, the gist of his revelations being that his country acted persistently, though unsuccessfully, in the interests of peace, and was throughout well disposed toward France. A suggestive article by Signor Venturi traces the development of the Annunciation as a theme for pictorial art from the date of the earliest rude representation of the scene, as still to be seen on the walls of the Tomb of Priscilla in Rome, down to the painters of the Renaissance. To the mid-*March* number, Signor Bonghi contributes a very solid disquisition—inspired by the recent proceedings against Signor Giolitti—concerning the special privileges of deputies in respect to the judicial authorities, and pronounces in favor of a curtailment of those immunities from ordinary legal proceedings to which the elected representatives of the people have frequently laid claim.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

IDUN (*March* 15) publishes a portrait and biographical sketch of Miss Gerda Grass, whose first novel, "Phil Hawcroft's Son," recently appeared in serial form in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, and won an encouraging amount of attention. The young novelist, whose book, by the way, was completed in her twenty-second year, is a

Swede, which accounts for her presence in *IDUN's* Portrait Gallery of Notable Women. The biographical sketch is sympathetically written by Miss Elin Ameen, who is best known to us by her story, "Released," which formed the groundwork of that stirring play, "Alan's Wife."

Nordisk Revy (No. 24) is a decidedly good number. Ellen Key contributes a finely written article, entitled "Snap-shots at European Art," and Bengt Lidforss gives in amusing style an account of his last conversation with Strindberg on the subject of natural science, from which we get the notion that the dramatist's taste and ability for scientific research, which have obtained such solemn acknowledgment in *Le Temps* and the *Revue des Revues*, are so much "gas and gaiters." Bengt Lidforss himself remarks that Strindberg's ideas on natural science are more likely to interest the psychologist than the scientist. That being so, and the whole of the modern structure of chemistry being, according to Lidforss, a veritable *terra incognita* to Strindberg, I only mention—and this merely as a matter for amusement—the fact that the dramatist, who is, I believe, as notorious for his contempt for his mother's sex as he is famous for his literary gifts, sought to prove to Lidforss that woman is not necessary even for the propagation of the species, and that it is quite possible for man to emancipate himself entirely from any need of her! Kongstad Rasmussen, apparently an anti-Ibsenite, and clearly a critic of ability, reviews "Little Eyolf" in an interesting manner; and Gotus contributes an article on the stage interpretation of the drama in Gothenburg, which he says shows up the faults of it more clearly still than is done in the mere reading of the play, although in this case the respective rôles were in undeniably good hands.

Miss Ellen Key has a finely written paper in *Ord och Bild*, entitled "From Goethe's World," which will be appreciated by all students of the poet. The article is accompanied by portraits of Goethe, Charlotte von Stein and Corona Schroeter, as well as by some pretty views of Gartenhaus. Hjalmar Söderberg contributes a good critique on the poetry of Oscar Levertin, whose portrait heads the article. Pelle Molin does his best to live up to the readers with a humorous sketch entitled "Thanks to You!" N. V. E. Nordenmark gives an interesting paper on "Amateur Astronomy."

THE MAGAZINES OF THE MAGYARS.

THE *Budapesti Szemle* (*Budapest Review*) is a monthly paper edited by Professor Dr. Paul Gyulai, an eminent Hungarian writer and Professor of Hungarian Literature in the University of Budapest. The main object of the paper is to acquaint the Hungarian public with the ruling ideas of the civilized world, and to serve at the same time as an intermediary between professional science and the lay, but educated public, as well as between Hungarian and foreign literature. The contents of the *March* number are: "Baron Nicolas Vesselényi and the Question of Nationalities," by Michael Zsilinsky; 2, "China and Japan on the Field of Modern Culture," by Prof. A. Vambéry; 3, "The Infancy and Juvenile Age of Molière," by Jules Haraszti; 4, "Our Health Conditions and their Reform," by Dr. T. Thim; 5, "Countess Immaculata," a novel by Charles Vadnai; 6, "Poems," by Lévai and Solymosi; 7, "On Chemical Elements," by Prof. B. Lengyel; 8, "The Literature and Our Newspapers," by the Editor; 9, reviews of recent publications, such as—"History of the Hungarian Nation" and "Reform of the Medical Faculty in France."

THE NEW BOOKS

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIOLOGY, RELIGION AND HISTORY.

Social Evolution. By Benjamin Kidd. Paper, 12mo, pp. 384. New York: Macmillan & Co. 25 cents.

We published an extended notice of this work soon after its first appearance, one year ago. (See REVIEW OF REVIEWS for June, 1894.) The popularity of the book in this country has been remarkable, and now that an excellent cheap edition is on the market its readers will be multiplied. It is a book for the times. The quality of the print and paper of this 25-cent publication is an ocular refutation of the well-worn arguments formerly used against an international copyright. The best of current English literature was never, in the days of literary piracy, offered to the American public in such a dress at so reasonable a price.

The Evolution of Industry. By Henry Dyer, C.E. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

A broad outline, rather than a minute study, of modern industrial development. The work is written from the altruistic reformer's point of view, and embodies the latest thought of the advanced British school of social philosophy on the questions of municipal and state control of industries, co-operation, trade unions, guilds, industrial training, the position of women, etc. The author quotes approvingly Professors Ely and Clark among American economists, and seems to have given much attention to the rise of trusts and like industrial phenomena in the United States. He insists on a recognition of the ethical as well as the economic side of the organization of industry. He seeks to find a social organization corresponding to modern conditions of production, and this desideratum will be obtained, he contends, not by a revolution, "or a brand-new organization, but by the evolution of movements at present going on, and by the development of intellectual and moral training."

Hull House Maps and Papers. By Residents of Hull House. Octavo, pp. 230. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$2.50.

The maps and schedules prepared by residents of Hull House, the well-known Chicago "social settlement," to illustrate social conditions in a crowded portion of the city, will be eagerly welcomed by all students of American city problems. There has been in the past far too little of the patient, painstaking, discriminating gathering of the facts of modern town life to which the Hull House workers have for several years devoted no small part of their energies. The plan of Charles Booth's elaborate study of wages in London has been followed by Miss Addams and her colleagues. Even more interesting are the nationality charts. The papers on the sweating system, child labor, the Jewish quarter of Chicago, the Bohemians, and the Italians were contributed by persons peculiarly qualified to speak from the closest of personal knowledge of their subjects. A paper by Ellen Gates Starr on "Art and Labor" is suggestive of the possible importance of high art as a factor in the settlement of the labor problem. The place of the social settlement in the labor movement is treated by Miss Addams. An appendix gives a description of the present work carried on at Hull House.

The Canadian Banking System, 1817-1890. By Roeliff Morton Breckenridge, Ph.D. Paper, Octavo, pp. 476. Baltimore: American Economic Association. \$1.50.

Dr. Breckenridge's monograph is the first attempt at an exhaustive and systematic treatment of a subject which is now engaging the attention of financiers in this country to an unprecedented extent. The work is based on a thorough study of statutes and other public documents. The scanty secondary materials in existence proved of little use, and the writer found it necessary to review the original sources of information on the subject with more than ordinary care. He has also made diligent efforts to get fresh light on the practical workings of the Canadian system, and our own bankers will find the results of his researches of great interest and value in their bearings on the current agitation for improved banking and currency laws in the United States.

A Sound Currency and Banking System. How it may be Secured. By Allen Ripley Foote. 12mo, pp. 110. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

Mr. Foote's treatise is mainly devoted to an exposition of the shortcomings of our present currency system and the amplification of the author's proposed plan for the establishment of a new banking organization for the whole country. He advocates the immediate adoption by Congress of various measures for relief, notably issues of temporary loan certificates and interest-bearing treasury notes, and the organization of a monetary commission.

Short Studies in Party Politics. By Noah Brooks. 12mo, pp. 205. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

These papers, which appeared recently in *Scribner's Magazine*, are intended to give an insight into the tendencies and working principles of American politics, rather than the party machinery and methods. Nearly every page bears interesting allusions to persons prominent at one time or another in our political history. The interest is enhanced by the fact that the writer has had intimate acquaintance with the men and measures that have been most in evidence at Washington for the past forty years.

The City Government of Boston. By Nathan Matthews, Jr. Octavo, pp. 289. Boston: Published by the City.

The very unsatisfactory condition of the public documents issued by most American cities leads us to cherish the hope that public-spirited citizens of other municipalities may be induced to follow the example of Boston's ex-mayor and prepare convenient *résumés* of the information embodied in official reports. Mr. Matthews gives detailed descriptions of the organization and functions of the various departments of the Boston city government, together with full financial statistics and chapters on the civil service, the relations existing between city and state, labor matters and related topics.

The Statesman's Year-Book for the Year 1895. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. Thirty-second annual publication. 12mo, pp. 1,188. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

The statistics compiled in this useful publication have been renewed and brought up to date. Some fresh information is contained in this number for the first time relative to the systems of customs valuation in vogue in various countries. This information is the result of a special inquiry instituted by the editors during the past year.

The Story of Vedic India, as Embodied Principally in the Rig-Veda. By Zénaïde A. Ragozin. 12mo, pp. 468. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

It is not often that a writer of history is compelled by the absence of secondary authorities to rely so exclusively on original sources as in this instance. Indeed, one of the chief services performed by the book consists in the popularizing of ancient Vedic lore, much of which has not heretofore been accessible to the American reader at a distance from great libraries. The writer, who is well known to many of our readers through her books, in this "Story of the Nations" series, on Chaldea and Assyria, is practiced in narrative and description, and presents in an attractive form the results of a long course of painstaking investigation. There are thirty-five wood-cut illustrations.

The Early Relations Between Maryland and Virginia. By John H. Latané, A.B. Paper, Octavo, pp. 81. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

We are glad to note that the Johns Hopkins University, through the publications of its historical department, continues to make known the results of recent investigations, by its students and others, in the history of the Southern and border states, which seem to lie naturally within the special field of the university's explorations. The present paper deals with the Virginia opposition to the granting of the

Maryland charter down to the agreement of 1657. The most original and interesting feature of the monograph is its treatment of early Virginia Puritanism. A more exhaustive discussion of this subject is promised by the author for a forthcoming number of the "Studies." In an appended paper Prof. H. B. Adams offers suggestions relative to Mr. Freeman's celebrated epigram, "History is past politics, and politics present history," which is the motto of the Johns Hopkins Studies. Dr. Adams attributes the origin of the definition to the teachings of Arnold and Niebuhr, as received and assimilated by Freeman.

The September Holocaust. A Record of the Great Forest Fire of 1894. By One of the Survivors. 12mo, pp. 125. Minneapolis, Minn.: Published by the Author.

This little book describes in a most graphic way the terrible Minnesota forest fires of 1894. Only an eye-witness is competent to portray those scenes of horror. It is certainly desirable that some less ephemeral record of the catastrophes than the newspaper accounts of the day should be prepared for preservation, and this task has been performed by Mrs. Kelsey with fidelity. An especial merit of the book, which greatly enhances the value to Eastern readers, is its preliminary account of the home life and social condition of the settlers whose lives were imperiled and many of whom could not escape death from the flames.

The Gospel of Buddha According to Old Records. Told by Paul Carus, Second edition. 12mo, pp. 289. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. \$1.

The first edition of Dr. Carus' contribution to the English renderings of Buddhist doctrine was noticed in the REVIEW a few months ago. The value of its content and method has been quickly recognized by the secular and the religious press of the country. An unimportant change in the externals of the second edition has made possible a reduction in the price of the work.

Thoughts on Religion. By the late George John Romanes, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. 12mo, pp. 184. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. \$1.25.

This volume is of large interest to all concerned with the attitude of modern science toward religion. It was noticed at some length in the April number of this REVIEW, in the article by W. T. Stead upon Balfour's "Foundations of Belief."

Talmudic Sayings. Selected and Arranged by the Rev. Henry Cohen. 12mo, pp. 106. Cincinnati: Bloch Publishing Co. 50 cents.

One who is not acquainted at first hand with the teachings of the Talmud may feel the spirit of its practical and ethical wisdom in this series of characteristic selections. The translator has given renderings as literal as possible and grouped the "sayings" under some four-score subjects, alphabetically arranged from "Adversity" to "Workman." The range of subjects is wide enough to cover very many of the permanent problems of the moral and social life. These gems from the Talmud are exceedingly clear and belong to an ennobling order of thought.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone. A Study from Life. By Henry W. Lucy. 12mo, pp. 255. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

As who is not expected in a "Study from Life," by an observer whose personal acquaintance with his subject covers only the last twenty years in a public career of more than sixty, a large proportion (about three-fourths) of Mr. Lucy's book is devoted to events since 1874. Mr. Gladstone's first premiership—memorable for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the Irish Land act, the establishment of elementary education in Great Britain, the abolition of purchase in the Army (accomplished by Mr. Gladstone, in opposition to the House of Lords, through royal warrant), the Ballot act, the abolition of religious tests in the universities, and many lesser reforms—is dismissed in a chapter eight pages long. In a formal biography this would have been an unpardonable sin against the laws of perspective; but Mr. Lucy's book does not pretend to be a formal biography. It is a bright, sketchy narrative of incidents in a long and busy life which have interested the writer and which he rightly thinks may prove equally interesting to many readers. Mr. Lucy is at his best in describing scenes in Parliament which he has himself wit-

nessed, and not the least effective of these bits of word-painting are the paragraphs which tell about the great Liberal leader's last appearance in the House of Commons.

Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign. With comments by Herbert H. Sargent. 12mo, pp. 231. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

A technical military study of the campaign of 1796-97 in Italy. Notwithstanding the many changes in tactics since Napoleon's time, the writer believes that the application of strategical principles is the same to-day that it was a century ago. From the strategical point of view, therefore, Lieutenant Sargent rightly assumes that Bonaparte's first campaign is full of significance to the military student of the present day of improved firearms and other death-dealing instruments. Lieutenant Sargent's comments are accompanied by four very helpful maps.

Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde. By Archibald Forbes. 16mo, pp. 222. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

A compact, well-conceived sketch of one of England's greatest warriors. Mr. Forbes always writes appreciatively of soldierly qualities and abilities wherever he finds them. The case of Lord Clyde has a peculiar and almost pathetic interest derived from the long period through which he served his government without the promotion which he had earned, and which almost any other nation would have sooner accorded to him. He was a soldier for fifty years before he became a general, but in the last decade of his life he rose to the highest rank in the service, and his body rests in Westminster Abbey. India and the Crimea were the fields of his great triumphs as a commander.

The Personal Life of David Livingstone. By W. Garden Blaikie, D.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 508. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50.

The People's Life of Their Queen. By Rev. B. J. Hardy, M.A. 12mo, pp. 190. New York: Cassell & Co. 75 cents.

ESSAYS AND PLAYS.

Essays on Scandinavian Literature. By Hjorth Hjalmar Boyesen. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Professor Boyesen states in the preface to these essays that his "Commentary on the Writings of Henrik Ibsen" must be considered as supplementary to the present volume, and that a future volume will give attention to Runeberg, Mrs. Edgren, August Strindberg and Oehlenschlaeger. There are seven essays in the new book, devoted respectively to Björnsterne Björnson, Alexander Kielland, Jonas Lie, Hans Christian Andersen, Contemporary Danish Literature, Georg Brandes and Evaiva Tegnér. Of these the first and the last occupy most space, about one hundred pages being given to Björnson and some seventy pages to Tegnér. Professor Boyesen is thoroughly at home in the domain of Scandinavian literature, both on account of his Norwegian blood and early life, and on account of his extensive reading of Scandinavian authors in the original. His style is delightfully genial and easy, and he gives a bit of personal reminiscence frequently, for he has been more or less acquainted with a number of the authors he is discussing. There is much in this volume which will be of novel and genuine interest to the American lover of good literature. While Professor Boyesen as a Norseman is sufficiently sympathetic with the productions of Norwegian, Swedish and Danish genius, his criticism is enriched by the broad conceptions of a student of comparative literature. His hearty acceptance of realistic literary art as of a higher order than the traditional romantic and rhetorical is made evident upon many pages of this volume.

Molière. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. Vol. III. 16mo, pp. 335. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

Volume Three of the present translation of Molière includes an English rendering of *Les Femmes Savantes* and *Le Malade Imaginaire*. These two plays are among the richest of Molière's comedies and they offer excellent entertainment to such lovers of literature as do not read French. In her introduction the translator gives an interesting account of the famous Hôtel de Rambouillet, the imitation of which the dramatist ridicules in *Les Femmes Savantes*. "The Imaginary Sick Man"—sometimes called a farce but rather a comedy—was the last play Molière wrote and while acting it, in February, 1673, the convulsion seized him which ended in his death an hour after the close of the performance.

The Temple Shakespeare. With Preface, Glossary, etc., by Israel Gollancz. "Tragedy of King Richard II," and "King Henry IV," First and Second Parts. 32mo. New York: Macmillan & Co. Each part 45 cents.

Readers of Shakespeare have learned to welcome the attractive little volumes of this edition, with their flexible red covers, clear print and careful editing. In each of the three volumes now listed the frontispiece gives a view of one of the castles more or less closely connected with the plays.

FICTION.

The Waverley Novels. By Sir Walter Scott. International limited edition. With introductory essays and notes by Andrew Lang. Vols. XXXIX, XL, "Woodstock;" XLI, XLII, "Fair Maid of Perth;" XLIII, XLIV, "Anne of Geierstein." Octavo, illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. \$2.50 each volume.

"Woodstock" was published in 1826, and the "Fair Maid of Perth" in 1828, only four years before Scott's death. The latter work is the last of the author's romances from history, and Mr. Lang in his editorial introduction declares it to be one of the most charming. With it we "take farewell of Scott at his best," for "Anne of Geierstein" was not a favorite of its creator, and has naturally not become a favorite of his public. Four more volumes will complete the publication of the "International Limited Edition" of the Waverley Novels, upon the many excellencies of which—particularly in the matter of the noble illustrations—the REVIEW has made frequent comment.

A Souless Singer. By Mary Catherine Lee. 16mo, pp. 272. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

The Story of Christine Rochefort. By Helen Choate Prince. 16mo, pp. 313. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

As Others Saw Him. A Retrospect. A. D. 54. 16mo, pp. 217. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Daughters of the Revolution and Their Times—1769-1776. A Historical Romance. By Charles Carleton Coffin. 16mo, pp. 387. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

A Modern Priestess of Isis. Abridged and Translated from the Russian of Vsevolod Sergiyevich Solovoyoff by Walter Leaf. 12mo, pp. 366. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

The Jewel of Ynys Galon. Being a hitherto unprinted chapter in the history of the Sea Rovers. By Owen Rhoscomyl. 12mo, pp. 329. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

Japhet in Search of a Father. By Captain Marryat. 12mo, pp. 441. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

A Man Without a Memory, and Other Stories. By William Henry Shelton. 16mo, pp. 330. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

Letters of a Baritone. By Francis Walker. 16mo, pp. 298. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

A Forgotten Debt (Dette Oubliée). Translated from the French of Léon de Tinseau. By Florence Belknap Gilmour. 12mo, pp. 281. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.

Transition. A Novel. By the author of "A Superfluous Woman." 12mo, pp. 330. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

A Pastoral Played Out. By Mary L. Pendered. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: Cassell Publishing Company \$1

The Hispaniola Plate (1683-1893). By John Bloundelle-Burton. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

"Go Forth and Find." By Thomas H. Brainerd. The "Unknown" Library, No. 36. 32mo, pp.

The Friend of the People. A Tale of the Reign of Terror. By Mary C. Rowsell. 12mo, pp. 448. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50.

The Face and the Mask. By Robert Barr. 32mo, pp. 250. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

The First of the English. A Novel. By Archibald Clavering Gunter. 12mo, pp. 271. New York: Home Publishing Company.

Paul and Virginia. By Bernardin de Saint-Pierre. Translated, with a Biographical and Critical Introduction, by Melville B. Anderson. 12mo, pp. 218. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

The King in Yellow. By Robert W. Chambers. 32mo, pp. 316. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely. 75 cents.

Sport Royal, and Other Stories. By Anthony Hope. 32mo, pp. 226. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Judge Ketchum's Romance. By Horace Annesley Vachell. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.

The Mystery of Cloomber. By A. Conan Doyle. Octavo, pp. 250. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

The Preacher's Son. By Wightman Fletcher Melton, A.M. 12mo, pp. 197. Nashville, Tenn.: Published by the Author. \$1.

Trilby, the Fairy of Argyle. By Charles Nodier. Translated by Nathan Haske'll Dole. Octavo, pp. 80. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 50 cents.

Lisbeth Wilson. A Daughter of New Hampshire Hills. By Eliza Nelson Blair. 12mo, pp. 374. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

Only Ten Cents. By Mrs. G. R. Alden (Pansy). 12mo, pp. 317. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. \$1.50.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL.

"Out of the East;" Reveries and Studies in New Japan. By Lafcadio Hearn. 16mo, pp. 341. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

"Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan" (noticed in the REVIEW for November, 1894) has made its author known as a keen observer and shrewd interpreter of the Japanese life of to-day. His new volume is largely devoted to philosophic comment on the civilization and social destiny of the island people who are now taking so prominent a place in the affairs of the Orient. Those who believe in and advocate the cause of Christian missions will soon come to a parting of the ways in reading Mr. Hearn's chapters. Nevertheless, his speculations are not without their value even to such, since they are the opinions of an intelligent and impartial observer, candidly expressed.

The Real Chinaman. By Chester Holcombe. Octavo, pp. 370. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.

The author of this work, who was for some years interpreter, secretary of legation, and acting minister of the United States at Peking, allows the inference, from his choice of title, that in his opinion the China heretofore described for us in sundry volumes of "travel" has only an imaginary existence. He has made in his own book a praiseworthy attempt to set before us, through the media of reproduced

photographs, as well as letterpress, the modern Chinaman as he lives and moves in his own land. An indirect effect of the present war between China and Japan is the perceptible swelling in the volume of descriptive literature treating of those lands and peoples of the East that have always been very imperfectly known to the nations of the Occident. Mr. Holcombe's work belongs to this class of helpful guides.

The Peoples and Politics of the Far East. By Henry Norman. Octavo, pp. 608. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$4.

None of the numerous recent writers on Eastern problems and conditions can boast of a better equipment for the task of such authorship than Mr. Norman has gained by his four years of travel and observation in the most interesting lands of the Orient. On its political side the work is chiefly valuable for the light it throws on comparative colonial administration; the weak points of the French system, as well as the strength of the British, are well brought out. The possibilities of Russian advance are considered by the writer as grave. In true British spirit, the book upholds the rights and duties of England in the East as the protector and champion of Western civilization in the coming struggle for supremacy—"British rule above all other rule." Nearly all of the sixty excellent illustrations in the book are from photographs made by the author. There are also four maps drawn under his immediate supervision.

The Women of the United States. By C. de Varigny. Translated from the French by Arabella Ward. 12mo, pp. 277. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

A bright book and on the whole, we believe, a candid and truthful one. The point of view is that of an intelligent and keenly observant Frenchman who has had the advantage of long residence in the United States. It goes without saying that his conclusions are in the main favorable in the highest degree to our American women.

Cassell's Complete Pocket-Guide to Europe. Revised and Enlarged. Planned and Edited by Edmund C. Stedman. Compiled by Edward King. 32mo, pp. 529. New York: Cassell & Co. \$1.50.

Nothing can be said of "Cassell" that has not been said already by thousands of American tourists, for whose use it has long been without a rival in its distinctive field. It is still a pocket guide—not an unabridged dictionary, and it possesses the two indispensable qualities of completeness and accuracy.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

The Psychology of Childhood. By Frederick Tracy, B.A., Ph.D. Second Edition. 12mo, pp. 180. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.

Doctor Tracy's little work is a noticeable result of that comparative systematic study of child life which is one of the more recent developments of the scientific spirit. Doctor Tracy has brought together and arranged in a lucid manner the latest data bearing upon all sides of his topic, gleaned not only from literature but from heretofore unpublished observations by himself and other investigators. This material, in whole or in part, is of value to pedagogy, psychology, ethics and philology, and of immediate interest to teachers and parents. The body of the work is divided into five chapters upon "Sensation," "Emotion," "Intellect," "Volition" and "Language." The last subject is given particular attention. The second edition, which followed rapidly upon the first, has additions to the bibliography, and a few other practical improvements.

Introduction to the Pedagogy of Herbart. By Chr. Ufer. Edited by Charles De Garmo, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 133. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.

In Germany this brief introduction to the Herbartian system of education has passed through several editions. President De Garmo believes the translation will prove useful to American teachers. The volume presents in simple but competent manner the fundamental ideas of Herbart and their application to actual school work, the matter being divided into four parts treating respectively of the "Psychological Basis," the "Ethical Basis," "Pedagogical Application," and "Special Methods, Examples of Concentration." The translation finds fitting place as an issue in Heath's "Pedagogical Library."

Studies in American Education. By Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 150. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

A group of essays which have appeared during the past few years in the leading educational journals. Professor Hart's specialty is the teaching of American history, but his remarks on administrative and pedagogical problems are addressed to all who are interested in American education in the widest sense, and deal with primary and secondary as well as college and university instruction. The practical aim of the essays is suggested by their titles: "Has the Teacher a Profession?" "Reform in the Grammar Schools," "University Participation a Substitute for University Extension," "How to Study History," "How to teach History in Secondary Schools," "The Status of Athletics in American Colleges."

A Selection from the Poetry and Comedies of Alfred de Musset. Edited, with Notes, by L. Oscar Kuhns. 12mo, pp. 319.

Professor Kuhns' aim in this volume is critical rather than philological, and the notes are therefore mainly literary and historical. In particular the editor has directed the student toward work in the fascinating fields of comparative literature. A brief bibliography is given and an interesting introduction of some twenty pages. Considerably more space is given to the comedies than to the poetry. Musset was eminently modern, and his productions must of necessity be studied by all who wish to comprehend the literary movements of our century.

Fleurs de France. Edited, with Notes, by C. Fontaine, B.L., L.D. 12mo, pp. 154. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 60 cents.

French literature in our day is famous for its approach to perfection in the "Short Story." It is this form of fiction which Professor Fontaine presents in "Fleurs de France." The volume contains a story by Ludovic Halévy, two by François Coppée and a dozen more by less familiar literary artists of recent time. A brief biographical note is prefixed to most of the tales.

Les Origines de la France Contemporaine. Par H. A. Taine. Extracts, with English Notes, by A. H. Edgren. 16mo, pp. 157. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

Aside from excellence of style and interest of subject matter, this little volume is to be commended for college use, because it is a notable example of the modern inductive, scientific method of historical study. Professor Edgren has given about forty-five pages to "L'Ancien Régime," about seventy-five to "La Révolution," and the remaining portion of the text to "Napoléon Bonaparte." A portrait of Taine serves as frontispiece.

Episodes from Mes Mémoires par Alexandre Dumas. La Poudre de Soissons. Edited, with notes, by E. E. M. Creak, B.A. 32mo, pp. 108. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 40 cents.

This spirited portion of Dumas' "Memoirs" relates the story of his journey to Soissons, during the revolution of 1830, for the sake of obtaining powder for the Paris fighting. He returned safe and sound with his mission successfully performed.

Le Tour du Monde en Quatre-Vingts Jours. By Jules Verne. Abbreviated edition, with English notes by A. H. Edgren. 12mo, pp. 173. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents.

A slightly abbreviated text of Verne's popular story, which in France alone has passed through more than eighty editions. It is suitable for early reading and Professor Edgren's notes are for comparative beginners.

The French Verb Newly Treated. An Easy, Uniform and Synthetic Method of its Conjugation. By A. Esclançon. Quarto, pp. 217. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

The intricacies of the French verb have always been burdensome to foreign students of the language, and they will doubtless welcome this new aid. The book includes complete lists of all the irregular and defective verbs, and extended lists of regular verbs. Verbal substantives and adjectives, occasionally proverbs and idiomatic sentences, numerous examples from literature and other appropriate matter are given. Diagrams are employed to render easy the mastery of the verbal changes of form. The essential value of the author's method, which seems clear and comprehensive, consists in the arrangement of all verbs into one system of conjugation, requiring very few exceptions. The print is excellent and from type of several sizes.

French Verbs, Regular and Irregular. By Charles P. DuCroquet. 12mo, pp. 47. New York: William R. Jenkins. 40 cents.

M. DuCroquet adheres to the old system of conjugation, and believes that the correct method to conquer the French verb is by understanding the formation of tenses thoroughly, and by mastering principal parts.

Mme. Beck's French Verb Form. New York: William R. Jenkins. 50 cents.

The arrangement which guides the pupil in writing out French verbs in the blank spaces of this book is based on the formation of tenses.

Frau Holde. By Rudolf Baumbach. With Notes by Laurence Fossler, A.M. 16mo, pp. 110. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 25 cents.

Peter Schlemihls Wundersame Geschichte. By Adelbert von Chamisso. With notes by Frank Vogel, A.M. 16mo, pp. 141. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 25 cents.

Der Dritte. By Roderich Benedix. Edited, with notes, by Marian P. Whitney. 16mo, pp. 36. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 20 cents.

These three German texts are furnished with the usual equipment for service in the class-room. *Frau Holde* and the *Wundersame Geschichte* are graced by simple portraits of their respective authors, and the latter booklet contains a number of amusing illustrations of the story, by Cruikshank.

Selections from P. K. Rosegger's Waldheimat. With notes by Laurence Fossler, A.M. 12mo, pp. 103. Boston: Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

The name of Rosegger is probably unknown to most American college students of German. In editing these selections Professor Fossler adds his influence to the movement which emphasizes the value of a study of modern authors, even within scholastic walls.

The Broken Heart. By John Ford. Edited, with notes, by Clinton Scollard. 16mo, pp. 146. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 40 cents.

Macaulay's and Carlyle's Essays on Samuel Johnson. Edited, with notes, by William Strunk Jr. 16mo, pp. 232. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 40 cents.

These two booklets belong to Messrs. Holt & Co.'s series of "English Readings," and they are both well edited. Professor Scollard furnishes "The Broken Heart" with an interesting introduction of ten or twelve pages, and with a goodly supply of notes. Mr. Strunk gives a very careful detailed analysis and comparison of the two essays on Samuel Johnson. A portrait of the great doctor is an agreeable addition to the text.

Selections from the Works of Robert Browning. Edited and arranged by Charles W. French. 12mo, pp. 120. 50 cents.

The selections here given include "Saul," "Rabbi Ben Ezra," "The Lost Leader," "One Word More," and other representative poems, the longer ones being accompanied by brief critical analysis. Some twenty pages are given to selections from Mrs. Browning's verse.

How to Teach Natural Science in Public Schools. By Wm. T. Harris, LL.D. 16mo, pp. 46. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

The second edition in book form of a detailed plan of study originally issued by Dr. Harris in 1871. This plan has been of great service to the public school teachers of the country, and Mr. Bardeen has had new plates prepared.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Technique of Sculpture. By William Ordway Partridge. 12mo, pp. 118. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

The first forty-five pages of Mr. Partridge's little treatise are devoted to an outline of the history of sculpture from the

art of Egypt to the living American sculptors. The remainder of the book describes the whole process of the sculptor's work as practiced to-day, and is primarily intended to be a guide to beginners. A score of illustrations from sketches made especially for this volume are of assistance in comprehending the text exactly. Mr. Partridge has given an admirably simple and attractive exposition of the technique of his art, and has furnished a list of valuable books on sculpture and an alphabetical list of sculptors and their principal works. He believes, and has expressed the belief in his "Art for America," noticed upon its appearance in this department of the Review, that the "American people are actually on the threshold of an art era that may, if properly evolved, prove as beautiful, expressive and inspiring as is the sublime sculpture of Greece."

Rational Building. By M. Eugene-Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc. Translated by George Martin Huss. Octavo, pp. 379. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

Mr. Huss has given in these pages a translation of the article "Construction" in the *Dictionnaire Raisonné de L'Architecture Française* of the author. The contents of the volume refer largely to the ecclesiastical Gothic architecture of the middle ages. The closing chapters are upon "Civil Construction" and "Military Constructions." The work is in the main rather closely technical, and is practically illustrated by one hundred and fifty-six figures of varying size.

The Murrey Collection of Cookery Books. By Thomas J. Murrey. 12mo, pp. 519. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Murrey is a well-known authority in culinary matters. The directions of this volume are clearly delivered and refer to a wide range of cooking, from simple preparations for invalids to the tempting and dangerous dishes of the epicure. The recipes are arranged in ten sections: "Fifty Soups," "Fifty Salads," "Breakfast Dainties," "Puddings and Dainty Desserts," "Entrées," "Cookery for Invalids," "Practical Carving," "Luncheon," "Oysters and Fish," and "The Chafing Dish." The book is well printed and bound in oil-cloth covers which will not soil easily.

Suggestions to Hospital and Asylum Visitors. By John S. Billings and Henry M. Hurd. 16mo, pp. 48. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

This small volume is introduced by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell and was prepared at his suggestion. Its practical, simply-worded hints to non-medical officials connected with hospital work ought to do much toward elevating the standard of official service. Samples of records of hospital inspection are given.

Chocorua's Tenants. By Frank Bolles. 16mo, pp. 68. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

The late Mr. Frank Bolles enrolled himself among the numerous New England chroniclers of walks and observations of nature. The outdoor papers collected under the title "From Blomidon to Smoky," were noticed in this department of the Review some time ago. The new volume contains fourteen poems each descriptive of the life of some bird which is found on the mountain Chocorua. Mr. Bolles chose the versification of Longfellow's "Hiawatha" for these descriptions, and his indebtedness to that poem reveals itself in several ways. It cannot be said that there is any noticeable poetical excellence in these pages, but there is accurate and not uninteresting account of the crow, "log-evek," ruffed grouse, "oven-bird," whip-poor-will, and other feathered inhabitants of the mountain and its environing region. The background of these sketches of bird life draw its colors from the aspects of forest, stream and mountain, the changes of the seasons and the life of other animals. Eight full-page illustrations show interesting and appropriate views of natural scenery.

A Wheel Within a Wheel. How I Learned to Ride the Bicycle With some Reflections by the Way. By Frances E. Willard. 16mo, pp. 75. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

Miss Willard's bit of testimony will doubtless be the means of inducing many women who have not already interested themselves in the matter to adopt the bicycle as a mode of recreation. The president of the W. C. T. U. is eloquent in her praises of the wheel, whose present votaries among womankind will find in her brochure much to remind them of their own experience, perhaps, and to inspire in them a still greater love for this new form of rational out-of-door exercise.

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ARTICLES IN THE MAY MAGAZINES.

Architectural Record.—New York. (Quarterly.) June 30.
Musical Ideals of Architecture.—II. H. T. Booraem.
Early Christian Architecture of Rome. W. P. P. Longfellow.
Decorative Art. Candace Wheeler.
Colonial Buildings of Rensselaerwyck. M. T. Reynolds.
Origin of Greek Horizontal Curves. W. H. Goodyear.
Lineal Perspective. G. A. Middleton.
American Residences.
Architectural Aberrations.—XIII.
Egyptian Architecture. H. W. Desmond.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. May.

Mars.—I. Atmosphere. Percival Lowell.
The Political Depravity of the Fathers. John B. McMaster.
Dr. Rush and General Washington. Paul L. Ford.
New Figures in Literature and Art.—II. Richard H. Davis.
Tramps with an Enthusiast. Olive Thorne Miller.
A Talk Over Autographs.—II. George B. Hill.
Christmas Shopping at Assuan. Agnes Repplier.
A Standard Theatre. T. R. Sullivan.
Some Notes on the Art of John La Farge. Cecelia Waern.
Leconte de Lisle. Paul T. Lafleur.
The American College.

Century Magazine.—New York. May.

The Close of Lincoln's Career. Noah Brooks.
Rubinstein: The Man and the Musician. Alexander McArthur.
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—VII. William M. Sloane.
The Conquest of Arid America. William E. Smythe.
The Heart of Dr. Livingstone.
Beyond the Adriatic.—III. Harriet W. Preston.
The Squandering of New York's Public Franchises. A. C. Bernheim.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. May.

The Fashions of the Nineteenth Century. Alice M. Earle.
Great Acts of the English Parliament. T. Raleigh.
The Dimensions of the Universe. Garrett P. Serviss.
Conflict of Peoples in the Balkan Peninsula. Carlo de Stefani.
Recent Progress in Military Engineering. James Mercur.
The German Drama. Sidney Whitman.
Municipal Government in England. Edward Porritt.
Queer Customs of the City of London. J. C. Thornley.
Some Curiosities of Scottish Literature. William Wye Smith.
Why We Laugh. Camille Melinand.
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The Cosmopolitan.—New York. May.

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Sixteen Hundred Miles of Mountain Railways. J. B. Walker.
The Pleasant Occupation of Tending Bees. W. Z. Hutchinson.
Ceremonial Dishes of England. Esther Skelton.
Saleswomen in the Great Stores. Mary P. Whiteman.
Another Dog. F. Hopkinson Smith.
Is Polar Research Remunerative? Edgar Wilson Nye.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. May.

A Day at Pompeii. E. J. Davison.
The Newsboys of New York. J. Carter Beard.
What Are the Benefits of Bicycling?
How to Play a Piano Without a Teacher.—III.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. May.

Meaning of the Recent U. S. Patent Decision. Park Benjamin.
The Proposal to License Architects. John Beverley Robinson.
How Holland Was Made. Foster Crowell.
The Educational Influence of Machinery. A. E. Outerbridge, Jr.
The Great Steamers of Long Island Sound. William A. Fairburn.
Parks, Parkways and Pleasure Grounds. F. L. Olmsted.
The Illumination of Streets by Electricity. F. L. Pope.
Economy in Railway Operation. L. F. Loree.
A Marvel of Mechanical Achievement. (The Bicycle.) R. Perkins.
The Modern Science of Electric Heating. W. S. Hadaway.
Mine Regions and Mine Salting. Walter McDermott.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.—New York. May.

The Business of Blossoms. Martha McC. Williams.
Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature. Nelly H. Woodworth.

Altman: A Golden Eyrée. Mrs. L. E. Smith.
On the Plains. Edwin Emerson, Jr.
Shrines of the Shaha. Rev. J. Bassett.
A Modern May Day. M. E. L. Addis.
San Marco. Charles H. Coe.
The Reign of the Olive. Frederick M. Turner.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. May.

Fair Women.—IV. Lena M. Cooper.
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Bryn Mawr College. Madeline V. Abbott.
The Angora Cat. Robert K. James.
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Music in America.—I. Ethelbert Nevin. Rupert Hughes.
How to go to Europe for Three Hundred Dollars. J. A. Locke.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. May.

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Men's Working among Women. Brockholst Morgan.
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The Story of the Liver. Andrew Wilson.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. May.

The Flower of the People. Nancy Mann Waddle.
Florence Nightingale at Seventy-five. Fitz Roy Gardner.
College Training for Women. Charles H. Parkhurst.
The Art of Traveling Abroad. Mrs. Hamilton Mott.

Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. May.

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High Fliers and Low Fliers. W. Warren Brown.
Climbing the Social Ladder. George G. Bain.
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An Artist's Habitat. W. J. Linton.
The Menu of Mankind. Calvin D. Wilson.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. May.

Gaston Tissandier, the Balloonist. Robert H. Sherard.
The Second Funeral of Napoleon. Ida M. Tarbell.
"Human Documents:" Prince Bismarck.
A Prairie College (Knox College). Madame Blanc.
The Destruction of the Reno Gang. Cleveland Moffett.
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Munsey's Magazine.—New York. May.

Artists and Their Work.
The Great Atlantic Liners.
The Singers of Canada. Joseph D. Miller.
The Horseless Age. Henry W. Fischer.
Illustrators and Illustrating. Philip R. Paulding.
The Prince of Wales and His Set.
A Favorite Actor of the Old School. Matthew White, Jr.

New England Magazine.—Boston. May.

The Boston Public Library. C. Howard Walker.
The Evolution of a Parlor Organ. Anne Richardson Talbot.
In the Middle Town of Whitefield. Helen Marshall North.
Thomas Ball. William O. Partridge.
Charlestown's First Settler. B. F. DeCosta.
Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Joseph G. Edgerly.
A Scotchman's Journey in New England in 1771. Mary G. Powell.
Blue Mountain Forest Park. T. J. Walker.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. May.

Golf. Henry E. Howland.
A History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States.
—III. E. Benjamin Andrews.
A Short Study in Evolution. Abbe Carter Goodloe.
Will the Electric Motor Supersede the Locomotive? J. Wetzel.
Wood Engravers—Stéphane Pannemaker.
French Posters and Book-Covers. Arsène Alexandre.
The Art of Living: Occupation. Robert Grant.
Impressionists. Jean François Raffaelli.
The Martyrdom of John the Baptist. Wolcott LeClair Beard.

THE OTHER ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. April.
Photography in America, as Viewed by an Englishman.
Beginners' Column.—XVIII: Wet Collodion. John Clarke.
Equations of the Conjugate Foci. W. M. Murray.

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. April.
The Modern Theory of Representation. L. R. Harley.
What is Economic Value? Arthur Kitson.
Patriotism. Wilmot H. Goodale.
An Historic Legislative Crisis. Alfred E. Lee.
Colonial Relationship to the Mother-Land. J. H. Long.
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Some Aspects of the Liquor Problem. Henry O. Ward.
The Sabbath as a Civil Institution. B. W. Williams.

American Meteorological Journal.—Boston. April.
Foreign Studies of Thunderstorms: Switzerland. R. DeC. Ward.
Note on Croll's Glacial Theory. W. M. Davis.

The American Monthly.—Washington. March.
Proceedings of the Fourth Continental Congress.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. April.
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Art Amateur.—New York. April.
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Asiatic Quarterly.—Woking. April.
India in 1893. Sir Lepel H. Griffin.
The Mandate to the Legislative Council of India—the Cotton Duties. C. D. Field.
China's Future: A Study. Colonel Mark Bell.
The Anglo-Chinese Convention and the Burmese Frontier.
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Atalanta.—London. April.
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Teaching: an Occupation for Gentlewomen. Jane Lee.
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Banker's Magazine.—New York. April.
Railroads in Default on their Mortgage Bonds.
Comparative Stability of Bank Dividends. J. S. H. Umsted.
The Iron Situation in the United States. Alvin I. Findley.
Canadian Mortgage Loan and Building Companies. John Hague.
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Biblical World.—Chicago. April.
Ezekiel, the Prophet of the Exile. W. R. Betteridge.
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An Introduction to the Quran.—II. Gustav Weil.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Oberlin, Ohio. (Quarterly.) April.
The Republic and the Debs Insurrection. Z. S. Holbrook.
The Authority of the Scriptures. Frank H. Foster.

Historical Method of Interpretation. James Brand.
The Social Ethics of Jesus. John S. Sewall.
Restricted Communion. James W. Willmarth.
President Harper's Lectures. Howard Osgood.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. April.
China's Extremity.
Glengarry; A Highland Chief and His Family. Louise C. R. Macdonell.
Our Indian Frontier. Major-General Sir George B. Wolsley.
The English Food Gifts After the Siege of Paris.
Daniel in the Critic's Den. Dr. Robert Anderson.
The Great Unclaimed; Unclaimed Fortunes.
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The Short Sea Cross-Channel Routes.
Political Evolution.
John Stuart Blackie.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. March 15.
Tea Cultivation in the Caucasus.
The Development of German East Africa.
Foreign Import Duties on Agricultural Produce, etc.
Foreign and Colonial Import Duties on Sugar.

Bookman.—London. April.
F. Marion Crawford.
At the Grave of Rossetti. J. A. Noble.
Mary Queen of Scots. Continued. D. Hay Fleming.

The Bookman.—New York. March.
Interview with Mr. John Davidson. Jane T. Stoddart.
The Editor of "The Yellow Book." W. H. Carpenter.
The French Symbolists. Adolphe Cohn.
Ian Maclaren at Home. James A. Noble.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. April.
The Art Spirit. O. A. Howland.
The Lost Colony of Roanoke. E. Y. Wilson.
Saxon or Slav? England or Russia. David Mills.
Sunday Morning at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.
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Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. April.
Bench and Bar; a Stroll Through the Courts. W. E. Gray.
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Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London. April.
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Cassier's Magazine.—New York. April.
Some Features of the Inventive Career of Hiram S. Maxim.
J. B. Smith.
The Legal Aspects of Electrolysis. Henry C. Townsend.
Large Guns as Magnets. Lieut-Col. W. E. King.
The First Three-High Roll Train. John Fritz.
Mechanical Equipment of Power Stations. R. C. Carpenter.
More Engineering Fallacies. Henry Morton.
Corrosion of Boilers and Steamships. Wm. C. Ward.
Pressure Gauges. C. R. L. Lemkes.
American Beet Sugar Industry. H. S. Adams.
Installing Exhibits at the World's Fair. W. L. Clements.

Catholic World.—New York. April.
The Inerrancy of Scripture in the Light of the Encyclical "Providentissimus Deus." P. J. Corrican.
Brook Farm To-day. A. A. McGinley.
A New System of Writing for the Blind. J. A. Zahm.
Miller the Apostate. P. G. Smyth.
Little People and Great Ideas. John J. O'Shea.
Musings of a Missionary. Walter Elliott.
The Apostle of the Alleghenies. K. Hart.
Personal Honesty in Civic Reform.
Missions and Mission-Workers in "The Great Lone Land." E. S. Colclough.

Charities Review.—Galesburg, Ill. March.
An Experiment in Relief by Work. Cornelius Gardener.
On Personal Service and Friendly Visiting. Lillian D. Wald.
Military Drill for Boys' Clubs.
George Peabody, Philanthropist. William E. Simonds.
A Mountain "Sanctuary" in Piedmont. Emily C. Cook.
Charity Organization in Southern Cities. Philip W. Ayres.

Contemporary Review.—London. April.

"The Foundations of Belief." Dr. A. M. Fairbairn.
The Canadian Copyright Act. T. Hall Caine and Others.
The Fiction of Sexuality. James Ashcroft Noble.
The Love of the Saints. "Vernon Lee."
Scottish National Humor. S. R. Crockett.
Australia Revisited. J. F. Hogan.
Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Julia Wedgewood.
The Railway to India. C. E. D. Black.
Early Anabaptism. Richard Heath.
The Political Situation in France. Gabriel Monod.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. April.

Sligachan and the Coolins, Skye.
Norman Blood or Otherwise.
Doctor Busby.

The Dial.—Chicago.

March 16.

The Report on Elementary Education. Frederic L. Luqueer.
Rome and Chicago. Samuel Willard.

April 1.

The Neglected Art of Translation.
From Sophocles to Ibsen.
The Aims of Literary Study. A. L. Triggs.

Economic Journal.—(Quarterly.) London. March.

Quesnay's Tableau Economique. S. Bauer.
Inequality of Local Rates. E. Cannon.
The Municipal Work and Finance of Glasgow. W. Smart.
The English Currency Under Edward I. With Diagrams. C. G. Crump and A. Hughes.

Education.—Boston. April.

The Aesthetic Side of Education. H. L. Clapp.
Social Evolution, by Benjamin Kidd. J. G. Taylor.
Speech for Deaf Infants. Estella V. Sutton.
Military Education in Colleges. Lieut. John K. Cree.
The English Gerund. J. W. Wilkinson.
Unappreciated Factors in Education. Principal Austin.
Ethics of a Vocabulary. Franklin B. Sawvel.

Educational Review.—London. April.

The Organization of Secondary Education: the French System. W. Stewart MacGowan.
The Examiner and His Influence. T. Rayment.
Educational Expenses in England about 1600 A.D. Foster Watson.

Educational Review.—New York. April.

Educational Aims and Educational Values. Paul H. Hanus.
Educational Values:
The Ancient Classics. W. W. Goodwin.
History of the Fine Arts. Charles E. Norton.
Mathematics. Frank A. Hill.
History. Anna B. Thompson.
Natural Science. John F. Woodhull.
English. George H. Browne.
The Modern Languages. Hugo K. Schilling.
The University Crisis in Germany. James E. Russell.

Fortnightly Review.—London. April.

The Situation in Egypt. Sir W. T. Marriott.
The Liberal Party and Its Candid Friends. W. B. Duffield.
Mr. Balfour's "Foundations of Belief." Prof. W. Wallace.
A System of Coast Defense. W. Laird Clowes.
The Historical Aspect of the Monetary Question. Hon. Alex. Del Mar.
The China Problem and Its Solution. E. T. C. Werner.
Literary Degenerates; Dr. Max Nordau's Book. Janet E. Hogarth.
Truck Legislation and the Home Secretary's Bill. Stephen N. Fox.
Glasgow: A Model Municipality. W. E. Garrett Fisher.
A New Law of Geographical Dispersal. Charles Dixon.

The Forum.—New York. April.

The Real "Quintessence of Socialism." W. H. Mallock.
The Battle of Standards and the Fall of Prices. E. Atkinson.
Is Sound Finance Possible Under Popular Government? J. B. McMaster.
Social Discontent.—III. More Remedies Henry Holt.
Women in European Universities. Alice Zimmerman.
A Study of Beggars and Their Lodgings. Alvan F. Sanborn.
The Doom of the Small Town. Henry J. Fletcher.
Studies of Notable Men: Lord Rosebery. Justin McCarthy.
Suppression of the Lottery and Other Gambling. Newman Smyth.
The Healthful Tone for American Literature. Richard Burton.

Free Review.—London. April.

The Bimetallist Menace. J. M. Robertson.
Is Man Immoral? D. H. Balfour.

Arnold Toynbee and Henry George. H. Llewelyn Davies.
Studies in the Book of Isaiah.
The Newcastle Discussion: Boycotting the *Free Review*. J. Vickers.
Are We Cassandra? The Riley Crusade and the Pagan Policy.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. April.

The Scottish Stage in the Last Century.
Giant Telescopes. J. Ellard Gore.
Anarchism: Its Origin and Organization. C. B. Roylance-Kent.
A Six Days' Tour in London. Percy Fitzgerald.
Goethe's "Iphigenia." J. W. Sherer.
The Wild Flora of Scotland. Rev. J. H. Crawford.
About Donkeys—and Horses. Barbara Clay Finch.

Geographical Journal.—London. March.

The British Central Africa Protectorate. H. H. Johnston.
The Portuguese Discovery of America. With Maps. H. Y. Oldham.
A Trip to Turkistan. Capt. H. Bower.
M. Obrucheff's Explorations in Mongolia.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. April.

Helen of Troy, Iphigenia, Jephthah's Daughter. S. M. Miller.
British Beauties.
Mysteries of Africa. F. W. Wendt.
Home of the Trout in Winter. Richard Slee.

Good Words.—London. April.

The Oxford House Workmen's Club in the East End. P. Eardley.
The Moharrem Festival in Natal. J. Meldrum.
Some Letters from Bernard Barton. Margaret Howitt.
The Art and Craft of Paper-Staining. L. J. Day.
Copernicus. Sir R. Ball.
Farnham Castle. Precentor Venables.
Walking Sticks. L. N. Badenoch.

The Green Bag.—Boston. April.

Chancellor James Kent. Charles S. Martin.
The Supreme Court of Ohio. Edgar B. Kinkead.
Wm. Atwood, Chief Justice of the Colony of New York, 1701-1703.—II.

Home and Country.—New York. April.

Life Among the Afghans. B. Bernard.
Venetian Glass. Florian Martell.
Free Kindergarten Schools. Caroline B. LeBow.
The New Birth of India. J. B. Whitford.
From Petersburg to Appomattox. John R. Benson.

Homiletic Review.—New York. April.

Arthur Hugh Clough and His Poetry. J. O. Murray.
The Spirit of Man. James Douglas.
Drummond's Ascent of Man. George P. Mains.
Order of Events of the Resurrection Morning. J. H. Jones.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly). April.

Self-Assertion and Self-Denial. J. S. Mackenzie.
Moral Forces in Dealing with the Labor Question. W. M. Salter.
Ethical Consequences of the Doctrine of Immortality. W. Lutoslawski.
Philosophical Sin. Charles Lea.
National Character and Classicism in Italian Ethics. L. Ferri.
The Motives to Moral Conduct. A. Döring.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. February.

Notes on European Water Supply. Allen Hazen.
The Lake Vyrnwy Water Supply for Liverpool. T. M. Drown.
The United Verde and Pacific Railway. E. H. Beckler.
Riparian Ownership of Lands Bordering on Lakes and Rivers. J. H. Armstrong.
The State Topographical Survey of Minnesota. W. R. Hoag.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly). March.

Quantity of Money and Prices, 1861-1892.
Relation of Sociology to Economics. Albion W. Small.
Public Ownership of Mineral Lands in the United States. G. O. Virtue.
Credit Instruments in Retail Trade. David Kinley.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. April.

Knighthood a Symbol of Moral Power. Susan E. Blow.
The Earth in Relief—the New Geography. Thomas Jones.
Decoration in the Schoolroom.
The First School Year.—VIII. Katharine Beebe.

Knowledge.—London. April.

The Circulation of Water in the Atmosphere of Mars. Camille Flammarion.
 With the Second Peary Greenland Expedition. E. Astrup.
 The Evolution of Fruits. Dr. C. F. Marshall.
 The White-Breasted Albatross on Laysan Island.
 The Filtration of Water. Dr. S. Rideal.

Leisure Hour.—London. April.

Washington, the American Capital. E. Porritt.
 Rambles in Japan. Canon Tristram.
 Natural History Before Walton. F. G. Aflalo.
 A Bird's-Eye View of the Argentine Republic. May Crommelin.
 New Oxford. W. J. Gordon.
 Mrs. Henry Wood. With Portrait. A. H. Japp.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. April.

Tuskegee Negro Conference. R. C. Bedford.
 Union in Cities.
 Board School Children and Their Food.
 School for Icelandic Women.
 Ramabal Association. Annual Report.

Longman's Magazine.—London. April.

English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century. Prof. J. A. Froude.
 Dean Church of St. Paul's.
 Our Young Servants.

Lucifer.—London. March.

Myths of Observation. E. Tregear.
 The Buddhism of Tibet. G. R. S. Mead.
 Illusion. M. U. Moore.
 Helena Petrovna Blavatsky. Continued. Vera P. Jellihovsky.
 Ancient Wisdom and Modern Science. J. Stirling.
 Unpublished Letters of Eliphas Lévi. Continued.
 The Clash of Opinion; Charges Against Mr. Judge.

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.—London. April.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, Wood Green. W. C. Sargent.
 Some Interesting Shots. D. Trelawney.
 The Coal Exchange. F. Dolman.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. April.

The Apostles' Creed and the Monuments. Junius B. Fox.
 The Central Principle of Lutheranism. J. W. Richard.
 The Super-Angelic Rank of the Redeemer. Edmund J. Wolf.
 On the Day of the Crucifixion of Our Lord. C. W. Heisler.
 The Order for the Baptism of Infants. G. U. Wenner.
 Three Thirds of a Man and his Education. H. C. Haithcox.
 Helpful Co-operation. John E. Bushnell.
 The Sources of Luther's Language. Karl F. R. Hochdoerfer.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. April.

The Navy Records Society.
 Vincent Bourne. A. C. Benson.
 The Situation in Italy. C. B. Roylance-Kent.
 A Village School in Somersetshire.
 Some Thoughts on Fénelon.
 The Expedition to La Plata in 1806. Hon. J. W. Fortescue.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. April.

Temple Emanu-El's Golden Jubilee. M. Ellinger.
 Concerted Action. Louis Grossman.
 Sabbath or Sunday? Rabbi Bien.
 Why do we Still Remain Jews? Joseph Silverman.
 The Hebrew in Civilization. Joseph L. Taylor.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. April.

An Outing in South Africa. Jane M. Neill.
 A Trip to the Black Hills. Leigh Leslie.
 Frank P. Bellow ("Chip"). C. F. Collisson.
 Literary Dubuque. Samantha W. Shoup.
 The Icarian Community. Barthinius L. Wick.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. April.

Definiteness of Missionary Consecration. E. K. Alden.
 The Early Work in Macedonia. C. F. Morse.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. April.

Rev. Adeniram Judson Gordon, D.D. A. T. Pierson.
 The Apostle Columba. A. J. Gordon.
 Andrew P. Harper, M.D. S. F. Scovel.
 Hindu Reformers of this Century. J. E. Tupp.
 Facts and Figures from British India. G. H. Schodde.
 The London Mission in Travancore. Samuel Mateer.
 Family Life in India. Albert Norton.

Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly). April.

The World's Parliament of Religions. C. C. Bonney.
 The World's Religious Parliament Extension.
 A Piece of Patchwork. C. Lloyd Morgan.
 The Well-Springs of Reality. E. D. Fawcett.

Music's Mother-Tone and Tonal Onomatopoeia. C. C. Converse.
 Bonnet's Theory of Evolution. C. O. Whitman.

Month.—London. April.

Mr. Balfour and the Foundations of Belief. Rev. George Tyrrell.
 Some Legends of Provence. Archibald J. Dunn.
 A Malay Festival. B. Archdeacon Cody.
 Lent. Rev. Herbert Thurston.

Music.—Chicago. April.

The American People and Musical Progress. W. L. Tomlins.
 Tristan and Isolde. Annie B. Mitchell.
 Music in Mysticism. Naphthali Herzimber.
 Johannes Brahms. W. S. B. Matthews.
 Is Perfect Intonation Practicable? James P. White.

National Review.—London. April.

The Irish Parliamentary Fund: Cheques. Viscount Wolmer.
 The Choice of Books. Leslie Stephen.
 Twelve Hundred Miles in a Wagon through British South Africa. With Map. Miss Balfour.
 The Currency Question—for Laymen. Herbert Gibbs, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, and Sir David Balfour.
 Sir Geoffrey Hornby. W. Laird Clowes.
 The Progressive Check in the London County Council. C. A. Whitmore.
 Twenty five Years of the Court Theatre of Munich. J. G. Robertson.
 Resolutions of the House of Commons. Prof. G. W. Prothero.
 Recent Finance.

Natural Science.—London. April.

The Discussion on Variation at the Royal Society.
 The Origin of Species Among Flat Fishes. J. T. Cunningham.
 Forms of Mountains. J. E. Marr.
 The Structure and Habits of Archæopteryx. Concluded. C. H. Hurst.
 The Teeth of the Horse. W. G. Ridgewood.
 A Passage-at-Arms over the Amphipoda. Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing.
 Max Nordau's "Degeneration."

Outing.—New York. April.

In the Mountains of Japan. Laura B. Starr.
 A Bull-Fight on the Border. Philip W. Avirett.
 Cycling in the Jersey Fines. Henry M. Sayres.
 Rigging and Sails. A. J. Kenealy.
 How Greyhounds Hunt. Aaron H. Powers, Jr.
 The Fallen City of Theebaw. Edwin A. Dix.
 Lenz's World Tour A-wheel.—Mandalay to Thabyedaung.
 Jacking for Pickerel. E. W. Chubb.
 The National Guard of Illinois. Lieut. W. R. Hamilton.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. April.

The Singers of the Century. Harry W. Wack.
 Mission Music and Musicians. J. J. Peatfield.
 The Coming of the River Piura. Alfred F. Sears.
 The Bible and Divorce.—I.
 An Oregonian Poet Hermit. W. F. D. Jones.
 The Jew in San Francisco. Gustav A. Danziger.
 The Jew from a Gentile Standpoint. K. M. Nesfield.
 Pampas Grass and Pomegranate in California. H. W. R. Strong.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. April.

Yachting in France. C. Geard.
 Footprints of the Devil in Our Own Country. R. Bruce Boswell.
 Westminster. Walter Besant.
 The Chronicles of Charles Street, Mayfair. Countess of Cork.
 Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign. Continued. Gen. Sir E. Wood.
 Concerning the House of Lords and Socialism. W. H. Grenfell.

Photo-American.—New York. March.

Flower Photography. H. W. Hales.
 Light Which can be Used with Dry Plate.
 Multiple Photography.
 Improvement of Negatives. E. J. Wall.
 Coloring Photographs.
 A Simple Method for Making Colored Transparencies.
 Remarks on Photographing Difficult Interiors.
 With a Camera in Europe.
 Artificial Illumination in Studios. W. F. Hapgood.
 The After-Development of Platinotypes. E. C. Hertslet.

April.

Landscape Photography. A. H. Wall.
 Second-Hand Lenses. John A. Hodges.
 Analytical Chemistry for Photographers? E. Benest.
 Soluble Paper. C. F. Townsend.
 Plate Backing. George Bankart.
 Amateur Printing. C. M. Shipman.

New Process of Treating Platinotype.
Colloidio-Chloride Transparencies.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. April.

Color Photography.
Control Over Results in Development. Alfred Watkins.
Apparatus for Testing the Speed of Shutters.
Photographic Expedients.
Stereoscopic Pictures. G. S. Turner.
Colloidio-Chloride for Transparencies. J. S. Teape.
The Neck and Hands.
Platine Effects on Solio Prints.
Toning of Platinum Prints.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. April.

Schiller's "Jungfrau von Orleans." J. N. Willan.
Shakespeare's "John-a-Combe." Charlotte C. Stopes.
Moral Proportion and Fatalism in "Hamlet." Ella A. Moore.
Horatio as a Friend. H. P. Goddard.

Popular Astronomy.—Northfield, Minn. April.

The Study of Physical Astronomy. T. J. J. See.
Mars. Percival Lowell.
Laplace on the Variation of the Latitude. Arthur B. Hancock.
The Photography of Comets. W. J. Hussey.
Almanacs. R. W. McFarland.
On the Variable Stars of Short Period.—IV. Paul S. Yendell.
Reflectors. D. W. Edgcomb.
The Climate of Mars. Marsden Manson.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. April.

Some Curiosities of Thinking. M. Allen Starr.
Pleasures of the Telescope.—IV. Virgo and Her Neighbors. G. P. Serviss.
The Successor of the Railway. Appleton Morgan.
Some of the "Outliers" Among Birds. R. W. Shuffeldt.
Studies of Childhood.—VII. Later Progress in Language. J. Sully.
The Personal Equation in Human Truth. R. P. Halleck.
Manual Training.—II. C. H. Henderson.
Animals that Live in Caves. E. A. Martel.
The Sahd's Annual Pilgrimage. A. H. Gouraud.
Communicated Insanity. Charles W. Pilgrim.
Sketch of Professor Lardner Vanuxem.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. April.

Latest Phase of Historical Rationalism. B. B. Warfield.
The Bible in the College Curriculum. E. H. Gaines.
The Church's Double Commission. P. D. Stephenson.
Paul on the Lord's Supper in I Cor. xi. 17-34. F. P. Ramsay.
Ordination in Heathen Lands. J. P. Robertson.
Madame de Maintenon. C. C. Starbuck.
The Single Tax Upon Land. James A. Quarles.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) April.

Christianity and the Experimental Method. Robert McC. Edgar.
The Messianic Idea in the Prophets. Talbot W. Chambers.
The Formation of the New Testament. George T. Purves.
Origin and Composition of Genesis. Edwin C. Bissell.
William Greenough Thayer Shedd. John DeWitt.
Jair and Havvoth Jair. W. S. Watson.
The Latest Ecclesiastical Movements in Germany. Adolf Zahn.
An Obsolete Word Examined. Samuel Hutchings.
Prof. Orr's Christian View of God and the World. T. G. Darling.
Bezold's Oriental Diplomacy. J. A. Craig.

New Church Review.—Boston. (Quarterly.) April.

Swedenborg and Aristotle. Frank Sewall.
The Life of Charity. Francis A. Dewson.
The Development of Language. Jacob E. Werren.
Boehme and Swedenborg. Theodore F. Wright.
The Right to Labor. Julian K. Smyth.
Competition or Co-operation. Henry C. Hay.
Tolstoi's Latest Book. William H. Mayhew.

New Review.—London. April.

Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain: Two Demagogues.
The Manning of the Fleet. David Hannay.
Novels of Scottish Rural Life; the Literature of the Kailyard. J. H. Miller.
India: Impressions. C. F. Keary.
The Case for Sweden.
Sir Philip Sidney: a Causerie. T. E. Brown.
Max Nordau's Book: The True Degenerate. Charles Whibley.
Appeal in Criminal Cases. Sir Herbert Stephen.
A Gallery of Athletes. E. B. Osborn.

Nineteenth Century.—London. April.

England and the Mediterranean. Colonel Sir George Clarke.
The Foundations of Belief. Dr. Martineau.
The Decline of the House of Commons. Sidney Low.
Sanitation: Penalties of Ignorance. Lady Priestley.
Domestic Architecture in Paris. Count de Colonne.
Sex in Modern Literature. Mrs. Crackanthorpe.
The Greater Antiquity of Man. Professor Prestwich.
The Latest Irish Land Bill: A Suggestion. Lord Monteagle.
Some American "Impressions" and "Comparisons." Miss Elizabeth L. Banks.
The Plays of Thomas Heywood. Algernon Charles Swinburne.
London and the Water Companies. Sir John Lubbock.
The Diatessaron of Tatian. Walter R. Cassels.
Skopas and Praxiteles in the British Museum. Miss Eugénie Sellers.
What is Church Authority? Canon Cartwright.
Manufacturing a New Pauperism. C. S. Loch.

North American Review.—New York. April.

A Last Tribute. Thomas B. Reed.
The Future of the Torpedo in War. Admiral P. H. Colomb.
Two Years of American Diplomacy. George Gray.
The Position of Judaism. I. Zangwill.
Nagging Women—A Reply. Cyrus Edson.
The Growing Greatness of the Pacific. Lorrin A. Thurston.
The Physician and the Social Question. Paul Gibier.
Does Fire Insurance Cost too Much? George U. Croker.
The Outlook for Parliamentary Government. Hannis Taylor.
Personal History of the Second Empire.—IV. Albert D. Vandam.

Our Day.—Springfield, Ohio. April.

American Treaty Rights in Turkey.
Frederick Douglass' Character and Career. J. E. Rankin.
The Holy Spirit in Scripture, Science and Life. Joseph Cook.

Review of Reviews.—New York. April.

The Living Greek. J. Irving Manatt.
S. Dana Horton. Frederick William Hollis.
Our "Civic Renaissance." Albert Shaw.
"The Foundations of Belief." W. T. Stead.

The Rosary.—New York. April.

Marshal Bosquet. John A. Mooney.
St. Joseph's Working Boy's Home, Philadelphia.
Joan of Arc Before the Bar of the Church. Reuben Parsons.
Our Lady of Good Counsel. Eliza A. Starr.
A Page of Church History in New York. J. S. M. Lynch.

Sanitarian.—New York. April.

The Need of a National Board of Health. Charles O. Hise.
Domestic Garbage Disposal. The Household Carbonizer. W. F. Morse.
Manure Disposal in New York.
How to Burn and How to Save Gas. W. R. Herring.
Alcoholism and "Gold Cures." J. A. Tanner.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. April.

A Recent Tendency in Secondary Education Examined. P. H. Hannus.
Rigid Courses vs. Optional Studies. Samuel Thurber.
Roman Education. S. S. Laurie.
Nomenclature in Secondary Schools. F. E. Partington.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. March.

Andorra: the Republic of the Pyrenees. J. Smith.
An East African Waterway. H. J. Keane.
A Map Showing the Mortality from Malarial Fever in Italy from 1890-92. Luigi Bodio.

Social Economist.—New York. April.

The Past and Coming Congresses.
British Wheat Production Under Free Trade.
High Wages in the United States. Emile Waxweiler.
English Drift Toward Municipal Socialism.
The "No-Profit Line" in Wheat Raising.
Civic Helps for Civic Life. M. M. G. Dana.

The Southern Magazine.—Louisville. March.

Historic and Picturesque Chattanooga. Francis Lynde.
On the Make-up of Humor. D. H. Hill, Jr.
An Aspect of Modern Life. Abraham Flexner.
Tobacco: The Industry. John B. Carrington.
Robert Louis Stevenson. Young E. Allison.

Southern States.—Baltimore. April.

Southward Tendency of Emigration. J. B. Killebrew.
Tennessee River Improvement. T. H. Allen.
Later Facts about Northwest Louisiana. M. B. Hillyard.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. April.

Literal Reporting.—I.
Pen or Pencil. David Wolfe Brown.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.—VIII. George R. Bishop.

Strand Magazine.—London. March 15.

Monsieur Got: The Father of the Comédie Française.
Baroness A. Salvador.
Some Shapes of Heads. J. E. Barnard.
Cheltenham College. Mrs. L. T. Meade.
How Explosives Are Made. W. G. FitzGerald.
Journeys of the Judges.
Eccentric Ideas. J. Scott.

Students' Journal.—New York. April.

"Improved Outlines of Standard Phonography."
Wealth and Its Uses. Andrew Carnegie.
Oyster Culture: Ancient and Modern Methods.
Engraved Shorthand, Eight Pages.
Problems of the Present. Chauncey M. Depew.

Sunday at Home.—London. April.

The Nestorian Monument of Hsi-au-Fu. Prof. Legge.
The Use and Abuse of Fiction. Mrs. Watson.
A Visit to Bashan and Argob. Continued. Major A. Heber-
Percy.
The Bible House, Queen Victoria Street. W. J. Gordon.
Sunday at Bow and Bromley.

Sunday Magazine.—London. April.

Country Remedies. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.
Salisbury Cathedral. Dean of Salisbury.
Sydney Smith and Social Reform. A. W. W. Dale.
East Park Home for Infirm Children, Glasgow. A. Lamont.
Nestlings. Rev. T. Wood.
The Eve of Christianity. F. T. Richards.

Temple Bar.—London. April.

Letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble, 1871-1883.
"Madame."
Charlotte Elizabeth, Duchess of Orleans.
The Witchery of the Quantocks.
John Byron; a Manchester Man of Letters.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. April.

The Supply of the Armies of Frederick the Great and Napoleon.—IV.
Arab Men and Arab Horses.
Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. G. H. Preble.

United Service Magazine.—London. April.

War Clouds in the North: the Situation in Norway. Lieutenant Kuylenstierna.
The Submarine Boat. Lieutenant Sleeman.
Army Financial Reform. Major Seaton Churchill.
Australian Federation for Defense. Major-General Tulloch.
Enteric Fever the Scourge of India: Its Cause. Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Hill Climo.
The Hong Kong Plague.
A Plea for the Navy League. H. W. Wilson.
Patent Laws of Great Britain and Ireland. Major J. G. Stone.
The Colonial Troops of France; Apropos of Madagascar. Captain Pasfield Oliver.
The War between China and Japan. Colonel Maurice.

Westminster Review.—London. April.

Anti-Disestablishment. A. Graham-Barton.
Arthur Schopenhauer. M. Todhunter.
The Rulers of Ireland.
The Evolution of the Sex. A. G. P. Sykes.
Finality in Literary Judgment. W. Macneile Dixon.
A Reformed House of Lords. T. A. Le Mesurier.
Shakespeare and a Municipal Theatre. Arthur Dillon.
Through the Jenolan Caves in New South Wales, Australia. F. C. T. Mann.
The Relation of Language to Thought. C. N. Barham.
The Poetry of Christina G. Rossetti. Alice Law.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. April.

Camera and Bicycle Abroad. J. Harrison Lamson.
A Method for the Improvement of Photographs for Process Workers.
Advertising and How to Go About It. John A. Tennant.
Collodion or Gelatine—Which? H. C. Stiefel.
The Apparent Size of Objects.
Dry vs. Wet Plates for Half-tone Engraving. John Carbutt.
Practical Photo-Engraving.—II. A. C. Austin.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. April.

Social Intercourse and Family Life in Ancient Rome. P. Friedrich.
Alfons Maria. With Portrait. P. Laicus.
Pipes. R. March.
The Cedars of Lebanon. T. Berthold.
Count Albrecht of Austria. With Portrait. F. Zöhrer.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

March 2.

An Earthquake at Constantinople.
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Novels.
In Phyringerwald. Cecilia Baath-Holmberg.

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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

A.	Arena.	F.	Forum.	NSR.	New Science Review.
AA.	Art Amateur.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NW.	New World.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
AI.	Art Interchange.	G.	Godey's.	NN.	Nature Notes.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	O.	Outing.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OD.	Our Day.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AmAnt.	American Antiquarian.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	PA.	Photo-American.
Ant.	Antiquary.	GW.	Good Words.	PB.	Photo-Bacon.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	HC.	Home and Country.	Past.	Popular Astronomy.
Arg.	Argosy.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Ata.	Atlanta.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Bank.	Banker's Magazine (New York).	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
Bookman.	Bookman.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
BW.	Biblical World.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	Q.	Quiver.
Chant.	Chautauquan.	JAP.	Journal of American Politics.	QJ Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	K.	Knowledge.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	KO.	King's Own.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SRev.	School Review.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CR.	Charities Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	M.	Month.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CW.	Catholic World.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
D.	Dial.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	UE.	University Extension.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	Mon.	Monist.	US.	United Service.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Ed.	Education.	Mus.	Music.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MR.	Methodist Review.	YE.	Young England.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	NAR.	North American Review.	YM.	Young Man.
Ex.	Expositor.	NatR.	National Review.	YR.	Yale Review.
		NC.	Nineteenth Century.	YW.	Young Woman.
		NEM.	New England Magazine.		
		NR.	New Review.		

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